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AND SYSTEMS

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SECRET NOSTRUMS

AND

SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE:

A BOOK OF FORMULAS.

COMPILED BY

CHARLES W. OLESON, M. D.

FOURTH EDITION.
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

CHICAGO:
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1892

PREFACE.

THE object sought in the compilation of "Secret Nostrums and Systems" has been the collection of such formulæ of secret remedies and methods as have been recently published in medical and pharmaceutical journals, and their preservation in a form convenient for reference.

The only changes made have been the adoption of the abbreviations oz., dr., etc., in place of the usual signs. In re-publishing these analyses, we do not guarantee their exactness; we can only give our authority.

Several formulas of preparations that are not strictly proprietary have been included, because it has seemed proper to enlighten our readers in regard to them.

While expressing our obligations to all sources from which we quote, we are especially indebted to the following journals:

The *New Idea*, the organ of the firm of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit. This house, in addition to the good work done in the exposure of the character of secret compounds, has introduced a line of non-secret remedies for popular use. These preparations are as excellent as they are attractive.

30214

The *Medical World*, of Philadelphia, one of the brightest and most practical of our medical journals, as the character of our extracts from its pages show.

The *Western Druggist*, of Chicago. This is a live monthly, an implacable foe to humbugs of all kinds, and quite as useful to the physician as to the pharmacist.

Much of our material in regard to the schemes and practices of rectal specialists, has been taken from Professor Andrews's *Rectal and Anal Surgery*, published by W. T. Keener, Chicago. In addition to the information given by it respecting the methods of irregulars, the best that is known in regard to the proper and successful treatment of these diseases is also fully presented.

December 5, 1889.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE gratifying reception accorded this little book by the profession throughout the country has prompted the compiler, in preparing a third edition, to enlarge and revise it.

In this revision, the formulæ of certain preparations, contained in previous editions, which are intended for physicians' use only, have been omitted as hardly coming within the intended scope of the work.

November 1, 1891.

SECRET NOSTRUMS

AND

SYSTEMS

ALBADERMINE.

Under the title Albadermine, a foreign surgeon has devised a method of treatment for the removal of "tan" and the milder variety of "freckles," which is as follows:

SOLUTION A.

Take of—

Potass. iodid	2 dr.
Iodini pur	6 gr.
Glycerine	3 dr.
Infus. rosæ	4 oz.

Dissolve the iodide of potassium in a small quantity of the infusion and a dram of the glycerine; with this fluid moisten the iodine in a glass mortar and rub it down, gradually adding more liquid until complete solution has been obtained; then stir in the remainder of the ingredients, and bottle the mixture.

SOLUTION B.

Take of—

Sodii hyposulph. (Thiosulphate)	1½ oz.
Aqua rosæ	1 pint.

Dissolve and filter.

With a small camel's hair pencil or piece of fine sponge apply a little of "Albadermine A" to the tanned or freckled surface, until a slight but tolerably uniform brownish-yellow skin has been produced. At the expiration of fifteen or twenty minutes moisten a piece of cambric, lint, or soft rag with "B," and lay it upon the affected part, removing, squeezing away the liquid, soaking it afresh, and again applying until the iodide stain has disappeared. Repeat the entire process thrice daily, but diminish the frequency of the application if tenderness be produced. In the course of from three or four days to as many weeks the freckles will either have disappeared entirely or their intensity will be greatly diminished. "Summer freckles" yield very speedily to this treatment.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Kilner gives the following formula, said to resemble very closely:

Take of—

Tinct. sanguinaria	8 oz.
Tinct. lobelia	8 oz.
Tinct. opium	4 oz.
Tinct. capsicum	1½ oz.
Essence sassafras	1 oz.
Essence anise	1 oz.
New Orleans molasses	½ gal.

Bring the syrup to a boil, and add cautiously the other ingredients.

ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

This hair restorer may be prepared according to the following formula:

Take of—

Sulphur	6 parts.
Acetate of lead	8 parts.
Glycerine	100 parts.
Water, flavored	200 parts.

Dissolve the acetate of lead in the water, then add the glycerine and sulphur. Any aromatic water may be used for making the restorer.—*American Pharmacist.*

ANTI-CONSTIPATION PAD.

Take of—

Mandrake root	3 oz.
Aloes, powdered	½ oz.
Ext. colocynth. comp., powdered	½ oz.
Croton oil	1 dr.
Oil of sassafras	1 dr.
Black-root	½ oz.
Ladies' slipper	½ oz.

Mix. Wear pad directly below pit of stomach.

ARABIAN BALSAM.

A good formula for Arabian Balsam is as follows:

Take of—

Oleum gossypium	15 oz.
Oleum origani	1 oz.
Oleum terebinth	4 dr.

Mix. —*S. W. Rogers, Harwich, Mass.*

ASEPTIN.

This preservative material for milk, meat, etc., is said to be made as follows:

Take of—

Borax	2 parts.
Alum	1 part.

Powder and mix thoroughly together.—*National Druggist.*

ATHLOPHOROS.

Athlophoros is put up in a green panel bottle containing scant four ounces of a thick, clear, deep yellow liquid of sweetish acrid taste and acid reaction. It is put up in corrugated strawboard pipe, and wrapped in lithographic wrapper, which gives the information that it is "Searle's Great Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure."

We find that the following formula makes a preparation scarcely to be distinguished from the proprietary preparation:

Take of—

Acetate of Potash	1 dr.
Salicylate of Soda	490 gr.
Sugar	4 oz.
Caramel	3 drops.
Water	14 fl. dr.

To make four ounces. Dissolve the salts and sugar in the water, add caramel, and, if need be, a little water to make the product measure four fluid ounces.

We obtain 50 grains of salicylic acid, in a pure form for weighing, from 1 fluid ounce of the mixture, equal to 122.5 grains of salicylate of soda.

The bottle contains a short four fluid ounces of the liquid and is deeply paneled. The label states that the dose is one teaspoonful every three hours, taken in milk or water. In acute cases the dose is two teaspoonfuls. They also urge the patient not to feel alarmed if the medicine causes ringing in the ears.

We should not feel surprised if 30 grains of salicylate of soda did make the ears ring.—*New Idea.*

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

This is said to be a syrupy tincture of cinchona with aromatics. Each bottle holds 6 fluid ounces, and each fluid ounce was found to contain 3.2 grains of amorphous cinchona alkaloids, 3 grains cinchonine, 0.9 cinchonidine, 0.8 quinine, and 1 grain quinidine.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Take of—

Acetate of morphia	3 gr.
Tincture of bloodroot	2 dr.
Wine antimony	3 dr.
Wine ipecac	3 dr.
Syrup wild cherry	3 oz.

Mix.

—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal.*

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Take of—

Acetate of lead	3 parts.
Flowers of sulphur	2 parts.
Glycerine	14 parts.
Water	80 parts.

—*Journal d' Hygiène Populaire.*

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Take of—

Fluid extract Sarsaparilla	3 oz.
" Stillingia	3 oz.
" Yellow dock	2 oz.
" May apple	2 oz.
Sugar	1 oz.
Iodide potassium	90 gr.
" iron	10 gr.

—*Chicago Druggist.*

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) RECAMIER BALM.

Recamier Balm comes in a cheap glass flask, tied with a bit of ribbon and filled with water; contains a white powder—the oxide of zinc—and *corrosive sublimate.* This preparation is sold for $1.50. It costs, at most, to make it, *ten cents.—Boston Journal of Health.*

Since the analysis of the Boston *Journal of Health* came to the writer's notice, R. G. Eccles has examined Recamier Balm, which he states in the *Drug-*

gists' Circular, to contain substantially 2½ grains corrosive sublimate and 60 grains zinc oxide.

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) RECAMIER CREAM.

The *Western Druggist* gives the formula for Recamier Cream:

Take of—

Oxide of zinc	2	oz.
Glycerine	6½	dr.
Water	1	dr.
Spirits of rose (4 drs. to pint)	1	dr.

Triturate together until a perfectly homogeneous mass results.

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) RECAMIER MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Recamier Moth and Freckle Lotion contains *corrosive sublimate* in almond paste or emulsion with water. It is sold for $1.50. It costs, at most, *ten cents.—Boston Journal of Health.*

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) RECAMIER POWDER.

Recamier Powder contains arrowroot and oxide of zinc. It is put up in a pasteboard box, and is sold for $1.00. Its actual cost is about *five cents.—Boston Journal of Health.*

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) RECAMIER SOAP.

Recamier Soap is an ordinary toilet soap, such as is usually sold for *ten cents.* Harriet Hubbard Ayer sells it for *twenty-five cents.* For the same, scented, *fifty cents* is asked.

These, then, are the famous (?) "Recamier preparations," the secret of which was obtained, according to the circular which accompanies them, "by Mrs. Ayer from a French countess, a relative of Madame Recamier!" And what are they? Cheap, ordinary preparations, known from time immemorial, and condemned by physicians on account of the corrosive sublimate—*a deadly poison*—which most of them contain.

—*Boston Journal of Health.*

AYER'S (MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD) VITA NUOVA.—(New Life.)

"A life-giving and health renewing cordial and tonic. Unsurpassed in excellence as a restorative, effecting marvelous cures in all cases of mental exhaustion, general debility, nervous prostration, insomnia, dyspepsia, hysteria in its many forms, neuralgia and congestive headaches, etc., etc." "A positive cure for the opium and alcohol habits. Dose: half of a claret glassful, or about three tablespoonfuls three times a day, with meals. In addition to this it can be taken as necessity requires after any unusual

labor, mental or physical." Price, $1.00 a bottle. In addition to this, the circular which accompanies it makes the specific statement that, though tasting like a wine 30 years old, it is positively free from alcohol or narcotics, and that it is free from "reactionary effects." "It creates no craving and can be left off at any moment without the slightest desire for it."

In the July, 1888, NEW IDEA, we published the analysis of this nostrum which was made by the Boston *Journal of Health.* This analysis made it out to be simply a port wine, containing between 18 and 19 per cent. alcohol. Since then, Dr. R. G. Eccles published in the *Druggists' Circular* a lengthy article on the Hubbard-Ayer preparations, and calls attention particularly to the presence of cocaine in the Vita Nuova. We have recently examined this preparation also and find it to contain notable quantities of cocaine easily detected by the organo-leptic test, and also about 19½ per cent., by volume, of alcohol.

When we come to compare our results and those of Eccles with their statement that the preparation is "positively free from alcohol," that it is "a positive cure for the opium and alcohol habit," and that it "creates no craving, can be left off at any moment without the slightest desire for it," something of the enormity of their offense becomes apparent. This and others of its kind, well knowing that no law can reach them, continue on their paths of deceit, and this will continue until the community which has been so long and so often duped by these disgraceful

quacks, join hands and become united in the effort to secure the enactment of laws which shall regulate and control the sale and representations of patent medicines. The extreme importance of such statutes is becoming daily of more and more consequence to the public and to pharmacy.—*New Idea.*

AUGSBURG ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Take of—

Rad. rhei	1	oz.
Myrrhæ	2	oz.
Rad. gentianæ	2	oz.
Croci opt	½	oz.
Camphor	½	oz.
Rad. zedoar	1	oz.
Rad. angelicæ	2½	oz.
Castor	½	oz.
Aloes, Socot	2	oz.
Sp. vini. rect	2	pts.
Aquæ	2	pts.

Mix. Digest five days and filter.

Dose:—A teaspoonful twice a day.

—*Medical World.*

BARNES'S FROST BALSAM.

Take of—

Copaiba	½	oz.
Oil turpentine	½	oz.

Mix.

BAREEL'S INDIAN LINIMENT.

Take of—

Tr. capsicum	1 dr.
Oil origanum	of each ½ oz.
Oil sassafras	
Oil pennyroyal	
Oil hemlock	
Alcohol	1 qt.

—*New Idea.*

BARKER'S BONE AND NERVE LINIMENT.

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, chilblains, * * * etc., etc.

We have made an examination of the foregoing liniment and find it to be essentially a liquid petroleum product, containing large quantities of camphor and turpentine, and with smaller quantities of oil of tar and probably oil of thyme. The bottle is square and deeply paneled and holds two fluid ounces of a dark colored fluorescent liquid. The following formula, according to H. W. Snow, makes a preparation not to be easily distinguished from the original:

Take of—

Camphor	70 gr.
Oil of tar	½ fl. dr.
Oil of thyme	1 fl. dr.
Oil of turpentine	2 fl. dr.
Franklin oil (black oil, lubricating oil) sufficient to make	2 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

BAUNSCHEIDT'S OIL.

This preparation is sold to accompany the instrument used for counter-irritation. It sells in the surgical instrument stores for $1.35 per vial. The following formula may be taken as making substantially the same preparation as the Baunscheidt's Oil:

Take of—

Croton oil	1 oz.
Cotton-seed oil	4 oz.
Oil of caraway	2 minims.

Mix.

BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

Take of—

Calamine	1½ dr.
Tutty	1½ dr.
Red oxide of mercury	6 dr.
Camphor in powder	1 dr.
Almond oil	1 dr.
White wax	1½ oz.
Fresh butter	8 oz.

Reduce the mineral substances to a very fine powder and incorporate with the oil, in which the camphor has been dissolved with the wax and butter, previously melted together.—*Kilner's Modern Pharmacy.*

BEGGS'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Beggs's Fever and Ague Pills, for radical and permanent cure of ague upon "purely scientific principles," consist, according to our examination, as follows:

Each pill contains one grain of quinia sulphate, one-half grain cinchonia sulphate, rhubarb one grain, with a little flavoring. These pills are put up in a half-ounce plain flint vial; they are uncoated, 32 pills in a bottle, balance of space filled with powdered licorice root. A small slip with title, uses, and directions surrounds the bottle, and a red lead wrapper, type set, surrounds the whole. This is an excellent ague cure.

—*New Idea.*

BENSON'S SKIN CURE.

This secret nostrum consists of two preparations, one for internal use and one for external application.

A—Internal.—An elongated, round, long neck green bottle contains scant 2 fluid ounces of a watery, light brownish yellow liquid of no reaction, of pronounced bitter taste and rosemary-like smell, reminding one of bay rum or of a barber shop. The half clear liquid has pieces floating in it resembling petals of clover blossoms. It consists, according to our examination, of clover blossoms 720 grains, yellow-dock root 90 grains, gentian root 120 grains, boiled (one hour) with one pint of water. Cool, transfer to a closed vessel, and add one ounce of alcohol in which has previously been dissolved oil of rosemary, oil of thyme each one minim; let it stand over night, strain next morning; make up to one pint with water sufficient.

B—External Application.—An elongated, round, long neck green bottle contains 4 fluid ounces of a whitish, permanently acid liquid of slight acid metallic

smell, depositing when at rest a small amount of grayish precipitate. This solution consists, according to our examination, of acetate of lead 2 grains, acetate of copper 1 grain, acetate of zinc 15 grains, benzoated water 12 fluid ounces; mix. The benzoated water is readily prepared by agitating half an ounce of tincture of benzoin with 12 ounces of warm water, allowing it to cool and settle; then filter. It is warranted to cure all the skin diseases described in the medical dictionaries.—*New Idea.*

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP.

We copy from December *World*, 1885:

Take of—

Oil of tar	1 fl. dr.
Fluid extract ipecac	4 fl. dr.
Fluid extract wild cherry	6 fl. dr.
Tincture of opium	4 fl. dr.
Carbonate of magnesia	3 dr.
Water	6 fl. oz.
White sugar	10 oz.

Triturate the magnesia, first, with the oil of tar; then with a mixture of the fluid extracts and water; filter and form a solution with the sugar, by agitation, without heat.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Dr. D. S. Clark (*American Druggist*) says the following is the formula:

Take of—

Extract colocynth .....1 scruple
Aloes, Socotrine.....2 dr.
Gamboge .....1 dr.
Castile soap .....½ dr.
Oil peppermint.....2 drops
Oil cinnamon ....1 drop
Powd. arabic and alcohol,
of each .....sufficient quantity.

Mix and make 80 pills.

Dose: 1 to 3, as directed.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM OF TREATING PILES AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

There have been so many inquiries of late concerning the above treatment that we deem it a duty to tell our readers, as nearly as possible, of what the alleged specific treatment consists. The following is the Brinkerhoff secret pile remedy or injection:

Take of—

Carbolic acid.....1 oz.
Olive oil .....5 oz.
Zinc, chloride .....8 gr.

Mix. Inject into the largest piles, eight drops; into the medium sized piles, from four to six drops; into small piles, from two to three drops; into club shaped piles, near the anal orifice, two drops.

He directs hot sitz baths for cases where violent pains follow an injection. He recommends an interval of from two to four weeks between each injection.

The following is the formula for his "celebrated ulcer specific:"

Take of—

Dist. ext. hamamelis .....5 dr.
Liq. ferri subsulph.....1 dr.
Acidi carbolici, cryst .....2 gr.
Glycerin .....2 dr.

Mix. For *fistula in ano*, inject ten or fifteen drops deep into the fistula and press the track of the fistula with the finger, to force the fluid more deeply in.

In cases of rectal ulcer he gives the following treatment: To an ounce and a half of water add half a teaspoonful of the "ulcer specific" and a half teaspoonful of starch, and inject into the rectum every night. Sometimes he orders an injection of starch into the rectum of mornings, after the bowels have moved.

Brinkerhoff advises his disciples to let prolapsus of the rectum alone and not to bother with it. This embraces the whole of the much advertised treatment, which he sells for $200.00 and a royalty on every dollar that you take in from it. Again, you are compelled to buy from him all the remedies that he has recommended. Not one of his followers knows the formula of anything that they are using. They don't know whether it is water or whisky. The package of powder he sells is nothing but starch. The formula of the "ulcer specific" has already been given. The syringe that he and his followers sell to patients for $2.00 or $2.50 can be had of any good wholesale firm for $8.00

per dozen. The truth of the whole business is, Brinkerhoff got up his rectal treatment system for the purpose of making money out of it, whether it did the patient any good or not. I verily believe that there never was a man, woman, or child who consulted Brinkerhoff or his followers that was free from rectal ulcer, or what they call rectal ulcer. (They generally show the patient's friends the rectal fossa and term it a horrible eating ulcer, that is daily destroying the patient's vitality, and which will sooner or later cause him to fill a consumptive's grave.) In fact, the Brinkerhoff system is a fraud and a humbug, and can only be classed with other mysterious and secret remedies that quacks use and advertise. Any medical man with a little judgment can treat hemorrhoids and other rectal diseases much more successfully after reading a first-class book on the subject, which he can buy for from $1 to $3, than he can by paying Brinkerhoff's agents $200.00 and getting a few obsolete prescriptions and patent medicines, besides paying a ten per cent. royalty on every dollar that he takes in from the treatments he may give. These are the facts in the case.

—*The Medical Waif.*

The "Brinkerhoff System" as applied to fissures of the anus is this: Once or twice a month, as the itinerant comes around on his circuit, he inserts his little speculum, cleans out the ulcer, and applies to it a solution of nitrate of silver, forty grains to the ounce. Between the applications the patient uses a morning and evening treatment himself. Each morning he is to

evacuate the bowels, then inject the rectum with lukewarm water, and finally insert into it a little ointment, consisting of three grains of carbolic acid and eight grains of sulphur to the ounce of vaseline or lard. For evening treatment he uses Brinkerhoff *Ulcer Remedy* [the preparation of extract of hamamelis, sol. persulph. iron, etc., given above as "Ulcer Specific."] Add half a teaspoonful of this to the same quantity of starch and about an ounce and a half of water. Inject into the rectum every evening.

This system is gotten up for itinerants who are expected to be ignorant, and who cannot be trusted with edge tools; it, therefore, sternly prohibits all cutting operations, and furnishes no instrument with which an incision can be made.—*Andrews's Rectal and Anal Surgery.*

In treating polypus Brinkerhoff directs his itinerants to tie the pedicle close to the wall of the gut with waxed saddler's silk. Then, if the pedicle is long, they are to snip it off outside the knot. If it is short they leave it *in situ*, put the patient to bed, and constipate the bowels for about three days, when they are to give a gentle cathartic.—*Andrews's Rectal and Anal Surgery.*

The claim for this treatment being that it is mild and painless, the testimony of an Illinois physician who invested is interesting.

Dr. Layton, of Modoc, Ill., in a communication to the *Medical World*, says: One of your readers asked what was the so-called Brinkerhoff treatment for piles,

etc. I being one of his many victims, having paid for the privilege of using his *very painless* treatment, and using it for some year or more, am prepared to say that although I obtained considerable information of how such diseases should be treated, yet practically the Brinkerhoff treatment is a fraud; having no special advantages over any other carbolic acid treatment, such as has long since been known to the general profession. As to its being painless, I can say from positive experience that this is far from being the case, as I have had several of my patients hint at a suit for malpractice on account of such excruciating pain and soreness; so that I even forgot to ask them for my bill. The Hemorrhoidal Compound, as he sees fit to call it, is nothing more than carbolic acid, incorporated with pure sperm oil or glycerine. As letters patent of U. S. 241,288, of May 10th, 1881, show, his other fluid for injecting into the rectum consists of dist. ext. hamamelis, etc. He has a salve of which carbolic acid is the great desideratum; and added to all this are little paper bags of starch, holding perhaps an ounce, each of which he liberally sells for ten cents as an adjuvant to his other treatment. Altogether the treatment is not a bad one, save the idea of it being painless; and the pretence that he was the originator of the ground plan so long known, of treating piles by carbolic acid.

As to his *rectal ulcer*, which he scares so many of his patients about, and of which so many are illustrated in the pamphlet sent out by him, it is nothing more than the internal sphincter ani; not but that there is

ulceration of the rectum, resulting many times in fistulous openings, but they are not of the form represented in his pamphlet, nor are they to be found in everybody's rectum, as he would have one believe.

His rectal speculum is a good one, but Dr. Rorick's patent, also the one made by Aloe & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., have equally as good merits, and one does not have to purchase a hundred and fifty dollar territory in order to get one.

I could say much more of this so-called Brinkerhoff treatment, but I think further comment unnecessary.

BRODIE'S LINIMENT FOR ASTHMA.

Take of—

Oil of stillingia	4 dr.
Oil of cajeput	2 dr.
Oil of lobelia	1 dr.
Alcohol	1 oz.

Mix. Bathe the chest and throat three times a day.

BRODIE'S LINIMENT.

Take of—

Sulphuric acid	1 dr.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Turpentine	1 oz.

Add the acid gradually to the oil, stirring in a mortar; afterward add the turpentine.

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

Kilner gives the following:

Take of—

Alum, coarse powder	1 lb.
Boiling water.....	2 pts.
Aqua ammonia	sufficient.
Muriatic acid.....	sufficient.
Bromine....	½ oz.
Water	sufficient.

Dissolve the alum in the boiling water. Add 2½ gallons of cold water and mix well; then add aqua ammonia until the odor of the ammonia can be detected in the mixture and a precipitate is formed. Allow it to settle and pour off the supernatant liquid. Put on fresh water again, stir well, allow to settle and again pour off. Then place the precipitate upon a muslin strainer and drain well; put the precipitate into a closed vessel and carefully add the bromine; finally add sufficient muriatic acid, little at a time, to dissolve the precipitate, and then enough water to complete the measure of one-half gallon, and filter.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Said to be like the original formula:

Take of—

Powdered ext. of licorice	1 lb.
Powdered sugar.....	1½ lb.
Powdered cubebs.....	¼ lb.
Powdered gum arabic.....	¼ lb.
Ext. conium	1 oz.

—*New Idea.*

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTINE.

According to L. H. Gardner's analysis, made in our laboratory, this preparation has the following composition:

Take of

Calcium carbonate.....	71 per cent.
Soap..... }	29 per cent.
Camphor..... }	

New Idea.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Are said to contain in each fluid dram:

Iron	1 gr.
Calisaya bark	2 gr.
Phosphorus..... ...	1-200 gr.
Coca	1 gr.
Viburnum prunifolium	1 gr.

BROWN'S MALE-FERN VERMIFUGE.

Is offered in bottles containing 11 fluid drams of preparation. The following formula, though not offered as strictly "the same" as that used in the manufacture of the secret article, makes a preparation sufficiently near for all ordinary purposes:

Take of—

Fl. ext. male fern	3 fl. oz.
Oil wintergreen.....	1 minim.
Simple syrup.....	5 fl. oz.

Mix. —*New Idea.*

BRUNELLI PROCESS OF EMBALMING.

The circulatory system is cleansed by washing with cold water until it issues quite clear from the body. This may occupy from two to five hours. Alcohol is injected so as to take out as much water as possible. This occupies about a quarter of an hour. Ether is then injected to abstract the fatty matter. This occupies from two to ten hours. A strong solution of tannin is then injected. This occupies for imbibition from two to ten hours. The body is then dried in a current of warm air passed over heated chloride of calcium. This may occupy from two to five hours. The body is then perfectly preserved and resists decay.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Warranted to give relief in ten minutes after use, and cure in a few days all coughs, colds, irritation of the uvula and tonsils, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat, consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and chest."

This Canadian preparation, which is warranted to do so much in such a short length of time, was found to consist wholly of sugar and corn starch. Our readers may judge for themselves as to the true efficacy of such a preparation.—*New Idea.*

BUCKLER'S CROUP MIXTURE.

Take of—

Tartar emetic	2 gr.
Pulv. ipecac	40 gr.
Syrup of squills	2 fl. oz.

Mix. Dose: teaspoonful every ten minutes until emesis occurs.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Take of—

Extract arnica	1 oz.
Resin cerate	8 oz.
Vaseline	2 oz.
Raisins, seedless	8 oz.
Fine cut tobacco	½ oz.
Water	sufficient.

Boil the raisins and tobacco in one pint of water until the strength is extracted; express the liquid and evaporate to four ounces. Soften the extract of arnica with a little hot water and mix the liquid with it; add this to the resin cerate and vaseline previously warmed and mix thoroughly.—*Kilner's Modern Pharmacy.*

BULL'S BLOOD SYRUP.

Take of—

Iodide of potash	12 dr.
Red iodide of mercury	2 gr.
Tinct. of poke root	3 dr.
Comp. syrup of stillingia	6 oz.
Simple syrup, to make	1 pt.

Mix. —*National Druggist.*

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

We purchased one of the smaller sized bottles and submitted it to examination. The bottle, a so-called "four ounce," was deeply paneled, and contained three fluid ounces of a syrupy, reddish-brown liquid. Its composition is exceedingly simple, and we were unable to find anything except morphia sulphate with sugar-house syrup as a vehicle. The morphia sulphate was present in quantities of about three-fourths of a grain to a grain per bottle of three ounces. It is also worthy of note that it contains a caution label which reads:

"*Medicine should never be kept within the reach of children. It is highly important to pay strict attention to the directions for taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.*"

We have no reason to believe that it contains anything else of medicinal consequence than the morphia and sugar-house syrup.—*New Idea.*

CALDER'S SAPONACEOUS DENTINE.

L. H. Gardner, who made an analysis of this preparation in our laboratory, states it to be:

Take of—

Calcium carbonate	56 per cent.
Soap (by difference)	44 per cent.

Perfumed with oil of wintergreen.—*New Idea.*

CALIFORNIA LINIMENT

Take of—

Tinct. myrrh	1 oz.
Tinct. capsicum	1 oz.
Sweet spirits nitre	1 oz.
Sulph. ether	1 oz.
Chloroform	½ oz.
Tinct. arnica	1 oz.
Oil spearmint	2 dr.
Oil wintergreen	2 dr.
Oil lobelia	1 dr.
Aqua ammonia	½ oz.
Alcohol	1 qt.

Mix. —*Kilner.*

CANCER PASTES AND PLASTERS.

CANCER PASTE.

Take of—

Chloride of zinc, pulverized bloodroot, flour, equal parts of each, and moisten with aromatic sulph. acid, and it is sure.

I use another which will remove lupoids nicely; but, notwithstanding it is simple, it is much more severe than the former. I drain off the white of an egg, then place the yolk in a common mortar, stir into it all the chloride of sodium I can; grind it to a thorough paste. This is guaranteed to draw the man out of his boots. I use these frequently and always with success. Remember, it is not "what we like, but when, where, and how," and I am sure all doctors can use these just as well as the cancer doctor.—*F. B. Brewer, M. D., in Chicago Med. Times.*

CANCER PASTE.

The last number of your journal contained an inquiry as to how the paste to cure cancer is made. I will tell you how I have made it for the last twenty-three years. Take equal parts (by weight) of chloride of zinc, pulverized bloodroot, and wheat flour; mix well, add enough water to form a paste; spread the paste, just the size of the sore, on a rag and apply. Put olive oil around the ulcer before applying, in order to protect the sound tissue. Leave the paste on as long as the patient can bear it. Then remove and if convenient apply a mild poultice or salve. In six or eight days the cancer will come out; if it leaves a smooth and healthy surface, all is well; if not, repeat the application until all diseased tissue is removed.

This has never failed me, but remember that many so-called cancers are not cancers at all; then again, some are so malignant that this paste and all others will not cure, but all the cases I have had for twenty-three years were healed. One that I have on hand now, on the lower lip of a man thirty-four years old, is stubborn, but I hope it will finally yield.

I will be pleased to furnish any further information in my power.—*Jer. Hess, M. D., in Med. World.*

CANCER PASTE.

Take of—

Arsenic,
Sulphur,
Zinc sulphate, and
Rochelle salts.

Of each equal parts; add yolk of one egg, till of the consistence of paste; bake with slow heat until dry, and then pulverize. When desired for use mix again with egg, and apply as paste or on cloth.— *Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

ANOTHER.

Take of—

Solid extract of poke root,
Solid extract of mandrake,
Solid extract of bloodroot,
Chromic acid,
Chlor. carbon.
(Quantities are not given.)

ANOTHER.

Take of—

Chloride zinc,
Chloride of bromine,
Chloride gold,
Chloride antimony.

Mix into a paste with flour. (Quantities are not given).—*T. S. Pyle, M. D., in Med. World.*

ANOTHER.

Take of—

Zinc chlor. } Aluminis pulv. }	of each.....	5 gr.
Acid tannici.	.....	2 gr.
Ferri persulphatis	.....	3 gr.

Glycerine, sufficient quantity for paste.

Mix. Apply as paste or plaster.

—*W. N. Sherman, M. D., in Med. World.*

ANOTHER.

Dr. J. B. Goodwin, of Stockton, Tenn., sends the following, which he thinks came from a quack:

Take of—

Chloride of zinc,
Pulverized bloodroot,
Flour. Of each equal parts.

Mix and make paste. Encircle the cancer with adhesive plaster, spread the paste on a cloth and apply it.—*Med. World.*

DR. FELL'S CANCER SALVE.

Take of—

Zinci chloridi	8 gr.
Pulv. sanguinaria rad	6 gr.
Amyli	8 gr.

Mix. Apply on piece of kid or leather.

HEBER'S CANCER PASTE.

Take of—

White arsenic	1 dr.
Gum kino	1 oz.
Cinnabar	1 oz.
Hydrastis Canadensis	2 dr.

Make the above ingredients into a paste with simple ointment composed of white wax and olive oil. Apply a thinly spread layer to the cancerous surface for twenty-four hours, or it may be rubbed on an eruptive surface once in twenty-four hours. If the cancer is large or covers considerable surface, the application should be premised by preparing the

system by giving the hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron in full doses for a few days, to counteract the effect of the arsenic upon the system.—*The House We Live In.*

FORMULA OF DR. LANDOLFI, OF NAPLES.

Take of—

Zinci chloridi	1 dr.
Auri chloridi	1 dr.
Antimonii chloridi	1 dr.
Brominii chloridi	1 dr.
Flour, Water,	sufficient to

form thick paste. Spread on linen, and apply to ulcerated surface.

CANCER PASTE OF ITINERANTS.

Take of—

Zinci chloridi	1 dr.
Flour	3 dr.
Aqua	sufficient

Make into paste.

LOMBARD'S SECRET CANCER REMEDIES.

Dr. J. L. Horr says in Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*:

"Having, without solicitation on my part, become possessed of the knowledge of the "secret remedies" employed by the late Doctor Lombard, the famous "cancer doctor" of Maine, I feel it my privilege, as a member of a scientific profession that has only in its object the advancement of knowledge and the relief of suffering, to make a simple

statement of the remedies and methods which were employed in the so-called "treatment of cancer." The remedy employed, if the cancer was small, was the inspissated juice of leaves of the *phytolacca decandra* (garget) which was applied in the form of a plaster until sloughing took place. The after treatment was some simple dressing like simple cerate. If the tumor had attained considerable size, Dr. Lombard first used a paste composed of chloride of zinc and pulverized sanguinaria until an eschar was produced, and then the same plaster as before was applied until the mass sloughed away. The knowledge of these remedies was given to me by Dr. Lombard himself, while I was attending him during his last illness and a few days before his death.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE INHALANT.

The following is said to be similar to Cutler's.

Take of—

Compound tincture of iodine...	180 minims
Carbolic acid, No. 1.....	48 minims
Glycerine	1 fl. dr.
Water	5 fl. dr.

Mix and expose to the sunlight until the mixture is entirely colorless.—*Nat. Druggist.*

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALLS.

One of the latest introductions for the purpose of banishing catarrh, neuralgia, headache, deafness, hay

fever, asthma, croup, whooping cough; also cures (?) granulated eyelids and sore eyes.

DIRECTIONS.—Hold the ball about one-eighth inch below the silk floss, with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, about one and one half inches below the nose, and directly in front of the mouth. Snap rapidly on side of the ball, but only on the place softened and marked, during each inhalation, with the middle finger of right hand, which will cause the smoke to arise.

As found it consists of a small, round ball, wrapped in red cloth, with the ends hanging slightly loose. Upon opening, it was found to contain 310 grains of a gray powder, which upon snuffing up the nose caused violent sneezing, and there is an odor of smoke due to a tarry body. Upon an examination, made in our laboratory by H. W. Snow, it was found to consist of glycyrrhiza and flour (identified by microscopical examination and physical properties) and one of the veratrums, probably white hellebore (identified by means of the alkaloid jervine, which was separated and identified). The smoky body is some tar product, not easy to say just which. It is this latter and the white hellebore which it contains that cause it to yield a temporary relief; permanent relief we do not believe it can afford. No quantitative estimates were attempted.

This cure costs the consumer $2.50 per ball. Money could be made on the material at 10c. a pound, enough for 19 balls with a little to waste; or prepared in the

form of a ball as it is sold, it would yield a handsome profit at 5c. a ball.—*New Idea.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

"For headache, torpid liver, constipation, and the complexion take one pill every night. As a purgative take 4 to 8."

Weight of 12 pills about 7½ grains; of which probably 2 to 2¼ grains is sugar coating. They contain podophyllin and aloes made into a pill and coated with sugar. On the above we deduce the following formula as closely resembling the original:

Take of—

Podophyllin	1½ gr.
Aloes (Socotrine).....	3½ gr.
Mucilage of acacia	sufficient.

Mix; divide into 12 pills and coat with sugar.

—*New Idea.*

CASTORIA.

The following formula, from the *Indiana Pharmacist*, is given as approximating this preparation:

Take of—

Senna.....	4 dr.
Manna.....	1 oz.
Rochelle salts.....	1 oz.
Fennel, bruised.....	1½ dr.
Boiling water.....	8 fl. oz.
Sugar.....	8 oz.
Oil of wintergreen.....	sufficient.

Pour the water on the ingredients. Cover and macerate until cool; strain and add the sugar, dissolve by agitation and add oil of wintergreen to flavor.

CATANI'S SPECIFIC.

Catani's specific for uric acid is a mixture of—

Carbonate of lithium	1 part.
Carbonate of sodium	2 parts.
Citrate of potassium	4 parts.

All in powdered form. —*Pharm. Post.*

CAZEAUX'S NIPPLE OINTMENT.

Take of—

White wax	4½ oz.
Oil sweet almonds	1 oz.
Clarified honey	½ oz.
Balsam Peru	2½ dr.

Mix. —*Kilner.*

MADAME RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH.

Recent analysis assigns the following composition to this highly vaunted cosmetic:

Take of—

Corrosive sublimate	1 gr.
Tincture of benzoin	7 gr.
Water	500 gr.

Mix.

—*Western Druggist.*

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

This widely advertised nostrum comes in two forms, "For Man" and "For Beast," and is put up in each case in two sizes. Examination shows both varieties to be soap emulsions of essential oils with aromatic oils for masking.

FOR MAN.

This is in a creamy white condition, with an odor strong of pennyroyal and with smaller amounts of oil of thyme, soap, and fixed alkali. The bottle holds three fluid ounces of liniment which is claimed to relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, burns, stiff joints, bites, stings, bruises, swellings, chilblains, lockjaw, earache, toothache, etc. The following may be taken as being very close to the original.

Take of—

Oil pennyroyal.....	½ oz.
Oil thyme.....	¼ oz.
Oil turpentine	¼ oz.
Soap.....	130 gr.
Caustic soda.....	10 gr.
Water to make.....	1 pt.

FOR BEAST.

This bottle holds the same amount of liniment as that for man. The article is, however, thinner and darker colored as well as different in odor. It is claimed to have curative effects over spavin, ringbone, wind-galls, big-head, sweeney, scratches, poll-evil,

sprains, spring-halt, bruises, wounds and sundry other local ailments of animals.

The following may be taken as representing its composition in essential respects.

Take of—

Oil spearmint	1 dr.
Oil mustard	15 minims
Oil turpentine	¼ oz.
Oil amber (crude)	½ oz.
Black oil	½ oz.
Soap	130 gr.
Caustic soda	10 gr.
Water to make	1 pt.

Method of preparing is that of an ordinary soap emulsion. The soap should be placed, together with the alkali, in a flask and then dissolved in two ounces of *hot* water; add the mixed oils in very small quantities at a time with vigorous shaking. When the mixture has once assumed a creamy consistency the oils may be added more rapidly, but in any case reasonable care should be observed, and this is true in adding more water, which should be quite warm until the full pint is made. If the oils do not emulsify readily, it is necessary to begin over again, as either too much oil was added at first or the water was not warm enough. Strict attention must be paid to both of these considerations in order to secure success.

—*New Idea.*

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

Take of—

Tinct. capsicum	20 fl. dr.
Tinct. camphor	16 fl. dr.
Tinct. guaicum	12 fl. dr.

Mix. —*Med. World.*

CHAMBERLAIN'S RELIEF (J. J. Pierson, Ph. G.)

Take of—

Tinct. capsicum (about)	1 oz.
Spts. camphor "	¾ oz.
Tinct. guaiac "	¼ oz.
Color tinct. to make	2 oz.

Mix. —*The Drug Mill.*

CHLORALUM.

A formula for chloralum which we have states it to be:

Take of—

Aluminum chloride	20 oz.
Sulphate of lime	⅓ oz. per. gal.

—*New Idea.*

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Take of—

Iodide of potassium	64 gr.
Chloric ether	4 dr.
Liquor potash	30 drops.
Water	7½ fl. oz.
Caramel to color.	

The chloric ether is made by dissolving one part by weight of chloroform in nineteen parts by volume of alcohol.

CHLORODYNE.

There is no preparation prescribed to such an extent, or that has such a variety of formulas, as chlorodyne or chloranodyne. Every druggist is acquainted with Brown's, the original. It is undoubtedly owing to the value of the preparation that so many analyses have been made, and consequently so many formulas exist, not in the number of articles, but in the quantities used. There is no doubt that the original contains morphia, hydrocyanic acid, peppermint, chloroform, and capsicum, combined with molasses. All the formulas that I have seen contain the above; others contain cannabis indica, which undoubtedly is a valuable addition, but that the original contains cannabis indica has never been proved; the original also contains licorice. The following is a mixture resembling Brown's, and I think fully as good:

Take of--

Chloroform	1 dr.
Morphia	5 gr.
Æther	½ dr.
Oil peppermint	4 drops.
Dil. hydrocyanic acid	1 dr.
Tinct. capsici	1 dr.
Molasses	10 dr.
Ext. licorice	15 gr.

Mix.

The following is a mixture put up by a manufacturing firm:

Take of—

Sulph. morphia	24 gr.
Tinct. cannabis indica	6 dr.
Chloroform	6 drops.
Tinct. capsici	12 drops.
Oil peppermint	12 drops.
Dil. hydrocyanic acid	72 drops.
Alcohol	$3\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
Glycerine	$3\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

Mix.

There is no doubt as to the superiority of the latter preparation in its appearance. The former contains molasses, which was an article much used when the preparation was first introduced, but which modern pharmacy has entirely discarded. As to the effectiveness, there is probably not much difference, for the amount of morphia, the principal ingredient, is about the same. The former might be used where chlorodyne has been prescribed, and the latter where chloranodyne is specified.—*Fred. Rohnert, in American Pharmacist.*

CHLORODYNE.

The following formula, by Maltbie, yields probably the best substitute for the British nostrum:

Take of—

Morphine hydrochlor. (mur.)	32 gr.
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.
Tinct. cannabis ind	1 fl. oz.

Tinct. capsicum	30	minims.
Oil peppermint	12	minims.
Chloroform	1	fl. oz.
Acid hydrocyanic dil	2	fl. dr.
Glycerin sufficient to make	8	fl. oz.

Dissolve the morphine in the alcohol, add the tinctures and the other ingredients in the order named.

CLEARY'S ASTHMA POWDER

Is stated to be made according to the following formula:

Take of—

Pulv. stramonium leaves	30	parts.
Pulv. belladonna leaves	30	parts.
Pulv. saltpetre	5	parts.
Pulv. opium	2	parts.

Mix.

A little to be burned and fumes inhaled.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

COALINE HEADACHE POWDERS.

"We guarantee these powders to cure sick headache, and headache arising from nervousness, neuralgia, fatigue, exposure to the sun, alcoholic excesses, etc. A trial will convince you. Price, 25c. The Coaline Co., Syracuse, N. Y."

Coaline is guaranteed not to contain "opium, chloral, morphine, or other narcotics; consequently they are perfectly harmless and leave no after effects

whatever." Examination shows that the proprietors of this preparation have taken advantage of the newly discovered value of antipyrine in the control of migraine and sick headaches. The powders, which come three in a box, retailing at 25c., contain antipyrine and sugar. The amount of antipyrine was not determined nor the weight of the powders, as we only received one from our correspondent; we would, however, suggest antipyrine, 3 grains, cane sugar in powdered form, 15 grains, to each powder. One powder to be dissolved in a teaspoonful of water and taken as a dose, to be repeated in three-quarters of an hour if necessary.—*New Idea.*

COBB'S PILLS.

The following is said to be the composition:

Take of—

Extract of hyoscyamus.....	½ dr.
Extract of conium.....	½ dr.
Extract of colocynth.....	11 gr.
Extract of nux vomica.....	4 gr.

Mix. Divide into thirty pills.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE (Nelson).

Take of—

Powdered rhubarb.....	2 dr.
Fluid ext. of gentian.....	3 dr.
Peppermint water.....	7½ oz.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	6 dr.

Mix. Dose:—A teaspoonful half an hour before meals. —*The Drug Mill.*

COMBE'S APERIENT.

Take of—

Sulphate of magnes.....	35 parts.
Roasted coffee.....	40 parts.
Boiling water.....	500 parts.

Mix. Boil for two minutes, sweeten to taste with white sugar.

Dose:—One wine-glassful in the morning.

COMEDONE LOTION.

Take of—

Sulphuric ether.....	1 oz.
Carbonate ammonia.....	1 dr.
Boracic acid.....	20 gr.
Water to make.....	16 dr.

Mix, and apply twice a day.

The ammonia carbonate forms a soap with the grease. The boracic acid acts as an antiseptic and the ether as a solvent.—*Analectic.*

An excellent preparation for "black heads," "pimples," "greasy skin," etc.—COMPILER.

COOK'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LINIMENT.

Take of—

Alcohol.....	1 gal.
Oil amber.....	8 oz.
Gum camphor.....	8 oz.
Castile soap (fine).....	2 oz.
Beef's gall.....	4 oz.
Aqua ammonia.....	12 oz.

Mix. —*Kilner.*

CORRASSA COMPOUND.

Recipe for the permanent cure of spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, involuntary emissions, impotence, etc.:

Take of—

Extract of corrassa apimis.....	8 dr.
Extract of salarmo umbellifera ..	4 dr.
Powdered alkermes latifolia.....	3 dr.
Extract of carsadoc herbalis. ...	6 dr.

Mix well together in a mortar, then put the mixture in a box and keep it covered, or wrap it in paper and *cover with tinfoil to exclude the air.* For a dose, take about half a tea-spoonful of the mixture, and moisten it with a little cold water in a glass or cup, then add about two table-spoonfuls more of cold water, or just enough to enable you to take it down easily. Take the medicine at night before going to bed, and in the morning before eating. If you wish to sweeten it you may add as much sugar or syrup to each dose as may suit your taste.

REMARKS.

The above named herbs, so remarkable for their healing qualities, are found in the great valley of the Amazon and through most of the valleys of the South American mountains. Their wonderful medicinal properties are known to the Indian medicine men, and also to some of the learned missionaries from Europe, who reside in South America.

This particular combination of remedies is called the Corrassa Compound, taking its name from the first of the four medicines which compose the recipe when it is ready for use.

The Corrassa Compound acts particularly on the membranes which line the urinary and genital organs, allaying irritation, curing the unhealthy discharges, and imparting a healthy tone to the nerves and tissues which compose these parts. Its tonic properties give strength to the weak and incompetent, while its soothing properties keep down over-excitement of the sexual organs. In gonorrhœa or gleet this medicine cures almost like magic. It is also highly beneficial for females who suffer from leucorrhœa or whites.

This remedy from South America (the land of medicines), is entirely a product of the vegetable world. No deleterious ingredients enter into its composition; no injury to the constitution can possibly occur from its use, and no other remedy will so effectually eradicate mercury and other mineral poisons from the body. On the human system it acts like a charm. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood, gives tone to the nerves, prevents the tendency to consumption, imparts to the skin a fresh bloom, and gives to the countenance an animated and brilliant expression. The good effects of this medicine in my own case you will find related in the following circular, which you will please read. (Extract from accompanying circular.)

Following this, the Rev. Jos. T. Inman tells a plaintive story; how he suffered from the effects of his

youthful indiscretions; how he tried all the best physicians in America and Europe; how at last his friends managed to transport him in the good ship Reindeer, R. I. Marsh, captain, to Para, South America, to spend his last hours as a missionary among the heathen. While there he devoted his "spare time to the study of medicinal plants," and while doing so, "first learned the virtues of the Corrassa Compound," and also made the acquaintance of a "learned and venerable physician named Fernandez Colina, a native of Spain, who had studied in Paris, and had traveled extensively through South America."—*New Idea.*

All of this is intended to frighten and obtain money from the hoped-for victim. No such drugs as are given above being in existence, the dupe is expected to purchase them at an exorbitant price from the "Reverend" Inman.

This wonderful (?) preparation having been analyzed by Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit, was found to consist of:

Gentian.....	15 per cent.
Licorice root.....	15 per cent.
Sugar.....	50 per cent.
Sodium bicarb.....	17½ per cent.
Cochineal.....	2½ per cent.

All in fine powder.

COMPOUND OXYGEN.

We take the following formulæ for compound oxygen from the *Druggists' Circular:*

1. "Compound Oxygen. Keep dark." A colorless aqueous solution of nitrate of ammonia and nitrate of lead, the two salts being in nearly equal proportions, and together forming about three per cent. of the solution.

2. "Oxygen Aquæ, for digestion. Keep cool." One of the grades of Compound Oxygen, a colorless, odorless and tasteless liquid, found to be water of a commendable degree of purity, quite free from sophistications; probably this is the original Compound Oxygen.

3. "Compound Oxygen." Dr. Green's, 1880. An aqueous solution of nitrate of ammonium with a very little nitrate of lead.

4. "Compound Oxygen." A white crystalline solid, obtained for analysis about five years ago, and then found to be nitrate of ammonia alone. "Contains all the vitalizing elements of the atmosphere, but combined in a different way."

5. "Compound Oxygen." Sent out from Boston. A colored, fragrant liquid, consisting of alcohol, chloroform, and balsam of tolu.

6. "Compound Oxygen." Dr. O'Leary. Contains alcohol, chloroform, bitter almond, balsam of tolu, and red coloring matter.

The first two samples (emanating, we think, from Drs. Starkey and Palen, of Philadelphia) were sent to Prof. Prescott for analysis, by the editor of *Good Health*, who remarked as follows: "It should be remembered that this solution is to be used by inhala-

tion, a tea-spoonful being added to a small quantity of warm water, through which air is drawn by means of a glass tube. Neither of the substances contained in the solution is volatile at the temperature at which the solution is used, so that it is impossible for any medicinal property whatever to be imparted by this boasted remedy, except what comes from the warm water, which is itself very healing when used in this way, as we have demonstrated in hundreds of cases. Prof. Prescott also tested the vapor given off from the pure solution when it was boiled, but found nothing more than the vapor of water."

The "Compound Oxygen" is usually accompanied by what the manufacturers are pleased to call "Oxygen Aquæ," which they recommend their patients to take as an aid to digestion. The analysis of this showed it to contain nothing but water. The most careful tests revealed nothing else.

COSMETICS OF THE MARKET.

In a paper by Dr. James P. Tuttle, (*Medical Record*), the popular opinion that cosmetics, if free from lead, are not injurious, is demonstrated to be fallacious.

An analysis of the most largely sold of these compounds reveals the following:

POWDERS.

Named Preparation.	*Main Constituents.*
Pearl White	Subnitrate bismuth.
Flake White	Carbonate lead.
Saunders' Face Powder	Oxide of zinc.

Complexion Powder	Bismuth subcarbon.
Riker's Face Powder	Calcium and zinc carbonate.

LOTIONS.

Circassian Cream	Corrosive sublimate.
Kalydor	Corrosive sublimate and potash.
Milk of Roses	Corrosive sublimate, rose-water, and oil of almond.

ENAMELS.

Laird's Bloom of Youth	Oxide zinc and calcium.
French's Grease Paint	Oxide zinc and calcium.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream	Calomel and water.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	Oxide zinc.
Bradford's Enameline	Oxide zinc.
Eugenie's Favorite	Carbonate lead.
Snow White Enamel	Carbonate lead.
Snow White Oriental Cream	Carbonate lead.

It will thus be seen that mercury enters largely into the composition of the lotions and enamels as well as zinc. The similar behavior of lead, mercury, zinc, and bismuth with the alkali metals found in the blood would in the beginning suggest an analogy in their physiological effects. The acute toxic effects of these drugs are no less similar, and zinc, and possibly bismuth, may produce the same general effects.

CRAM'S FLUID LIGHTNING.

Mr. I. L. Fulton (*Western Druggist*) gives the following formula which was represented to him as being the original from which Cram's Fluid Lightning is prepared:

Take of—

Oil mustard	2 fl. dr.
Oil cajeput	2 fl. dr.
Oil cloves	2 fl. dr.
Sassafras	2 fl. dr
Ether	1 fl. oz.
Tinct. opium	1½ fl. oz.
Alcohol	20 fl. oz.

Mix and filter.

CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The much advertised "Cuticura Ointment" has been found to consist of a base of petroleum jelly, colored green, perfumed with oil of bergamot and containing two per cent. of carbolic acid.

—*Northwestern Lancet.*

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

This preparation is said to be:

Take of—

Aloes, Socot	1 dr.
Rhubarb powd	1 dr.
Iodide potass	36 gr.
Whisky	1 pt.

Macerate over night and filter.

—*St. Louis Druggist.*

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.

Take of—

Black cohosh	1 oz.
Powd. gum benzoin	1 oz.
Powd. gum guaicum	1 oz.
Juniper berries	1 oz.
Queen of the meadow	1 oz.
Digitalis leaves	2 oz.
Oil of juniper	1½ oz.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with the oils and gums. Make an oblong pad to wear over the kidneys. Said to be useful in kidney complaints.

—*Kilner's Modern Pharmacy.*

DELLENBAUGH'S COUGH CURE.

Take of—

Picrate of ammon	2 gr.
Chloride of ammon	1 dr.
Extract of licorice	1 dr.
Water	3 fl. oz.

Mix and form a solution.

Dose:—One fluid ounce every three hours.

DERBY LINIMENT.

Take of—

Linseed oil	1 gal.
Aqua ammonia	4 oz.
Tinct. capsicum	1 oz.
Oil origanum	1 oz.

Mix. —*Kilner.*

DESHLER'S SALVE.

Take of—

Resin	12 oz.
Suet	12 oz.
Yellow wax	12 oz.
Turpentine	6 oz.
Linseed oil	7 oz.

Mix.

OCULINE, OR "THE BRILLIANT EYE."

This is a collyrium advertised by a New York firm. It is guaranteed to cure every description of eye disease, and to impart a beautiful and lasting brilliancy to the organ of vision.

Examined by Dr. Fr. Hoffman, it has been found to consist of water containing 1 per cent. of boric acid and 5 per cent. of glycerin.

—*Pharm. Rundschau.*

DOW'S WHITE LIQUID PHYSIC.

Take of—

Sodium sulphate	8 oz.
Dissolve in water	24 oz.
Then add nitro-muriatic acid	2 fl. oz.
Powdered alum	68 gr.

Mix. The dose is a table-spoonful in water. A cooling purgative.

ECLECTIC STILLINGIA LINIMENT FOR CROUP.

Take of—

Oil stillingia	8 dr.
Oil cajeput	4 dr.

Oil lobelia	2 dr.
Alcohol	16 dr.

Mix. In addition it is sometimes given internally in one drop doses.

EGYPTIAN EYE SALVE

Is said to be similar to the following:

Take of—

White rosin	6 dr.
Burgundy pitch	30 gr.
Beeswax	30 gr.
Mutton tallow	30 gr.
Venice turpentine	30 gr.
Balsam fir	30 gr.

Spread on thin leather or cloth and apply to affected part.

ELEPIZONE.

Below we give a formula which, according to an analysis made by our chemist, fairly represents this "Wonderful Curative Agent." They say that "Our purpose will be served if we can be the means of rescuing the unwary and unfortunate from the *unprincipled hands of quacks, charlatans, empirics,* and vendors of poisonous *patent medicines* which ruin thousands annually and which makes it the duty of some educated person to check their wholesale slaughter." This "Wonderful Curative Agent" costs the consumer only $4.00 per pint:

Take of—

Magnesii bromidi.....	3 dr.
Sodii bromidi..... ...	3 dr.
Aquæ	1½ oz.
Ol. cassiæ.....	2 minims.
Syr. simplex sufficient to make	4 oz.
Ammonical sol. carmine to color.	

—*New Idea.*

ELIXIR IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND.

The following is believed to be similar to the elixir iodo-bromide of calcium compound:

Take of—

Bromide of calcium.....	256 gr.
Iodide of sodium.....	256 gr.
Iodide of potassium.....	256 gr.
Chloride of magnesium.....	256 gr.
Comp. fl. ext. of sarsaparilla...	2 fl. oz.
Comp. fl. ext. of stillingia.....	2 fl. oz.
Elixir of orange.....	4 fl. oz.
Sugar	4 troy oz.
Water to make.....	16 fl. oz.

Dissolve the salts in the water, add the sugar and to this syrup add the fluid extracts, previously mixed with the elixir of orange. After standing two days, filter, adding water to make the measure sixteen fluid ounces.

ELIXIR PINUS COMP.

It is evident that this elixir is modeled on the Syrup of White Pine Comp. (White Pine Expectorant),

introduced some years ago by Mr. C. S. Hallberg. On the basis of the claimed formula of the elixir we would offer the following formula:

Take of—

Fl. ext. white pine bark.....	6 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. balm gilead buds....	5 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. spikenard.....	5 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. wild cherry.....	4½ fl. dr.
Fl. ext. ipecac.....	40 minims.
Sanguinaria nitrate.....	2 gr.
Chloroform	64 minims.
Morphia acetate.....	8 gr.
Ammonium chloride	64 gr.
Spirit of orange (1 in 8).....	30 minims.
Spirits of coriander (1 in 8) ...	10 minims.
Spirits of anise.....	10 minims.
Alcohol.....	3 fl. oz.
Simple syrup.....	4 fl. oz.
Water to make.....	1 pt.

This elixir should be allowed to stand four or five days before filtering.—*New Idea.*

ELIXIR THION COMPOUND.

Take of—

Powdered rhubarb.....	5 oz.
Powdered golden seal.....	5 oz.
Sodium hypophosphite.....	100 gr.
Sodium sulpho-carbolate	40 gr.
Alcohol.....	5 pts.
Water.....	40 pts.

Dissolve the salts in the water and alcohol and with this menstruum percolate the powdered rhubarb and golden seal. Flavor with peppermint.

—*Indiana Med. Journal.*

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

This is another of the soap emulsions of essential oils, and does not differ very materially from the Centaur Liniment sold in this country, though it is probably a better preparation. At any rate, it is more pleasing to the senses of sight and smell.

The bottle is union oval in shape and contains a short pint of a creamy white, thick fluid, containing soap, fixed alkali, and essential oils with turpentine predominating. The following formula gives a close duplicate to the proprietary article:

Take of—

Oil turpentine.....	½ oz.
Oil thyme.....	⅓ oz.
Oil amber, crude.....	⅛ oz.
Soap.....	130 gr.
Caustic soda.....	10 gr.
Water sufficient.....	1 pt.

To be prepared in the same manner as Mexican Mustang Liniment.—*New Idea.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This is a proprietary article, largely advertised in the eastern states, and meets with rapid sales and is used for catarrh.

The directions are to dip the little finger into the balm and insert up the nostrils, giving two or three inhalations. It is as follows:

Take of—

Vaseline	1 oz.
Thymol	3 gr.
Carb. bismuth	15 gr.
Oil wintergreen	2 minims.

—*Kilner's Modern Pharmacy.*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE OR FRUIT POWDER."

"A household remedy for preventing and curing by natural means all functional derangements of the liver."

* * * * * * * *

"A refreshing and invigorating beverage, most invaluable to travelers, emigrants, sailors, residents in tropical climates, or anyone exposed to sudden changes."

Prepared only by J. E. Eno, Pomeroy street, New Cross Road, London, England.

This preparation does not differ materially from that of Tarrant & Co., but contains no magnesia sulphate. The following formula practically duplicates the preparation:

Take of—

Soda bicarbonate	168 parts.
Tartaric acid	150 parts.
Rochelle salt	110 parts.

Mix.

—*New Idea.*

ESPEY'S CREAM.

The following formula, said to be similar, is given in *Druggists' Circular:*

Take of—

Cydonium	1½ dr.
Ac. boric	4 gr.
Glycerine	2 oz.
Alcohol	3 oz.
Carbolic acid	10 gr.
Cologne water	2 dr.
Rose-water ... to make	1 pt.

Dissolve the boric acid in four ounces of rose-water, macerate cydonium in solution for three hours, press through straining-cloth, add glycerine, alcohol, cologne and sufficient rose water to make one pint. Lastly add the carbolic acid and shake well.

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is said to be similar to the patent preparation:

Take of—

Castor oil	48 parts.
Oil worm-seed	48 parts.
Oil anise	24 parts.
Oil turpentine	1 part.
Tinct. myrrh	3 parts.

Mix. —*National Druggist.*

FALKE'S SULPHOLINE CREAM.

It is composed of—

Very thick mucilage of quince seeds...300 parts.
Glycerine..... 40 parts.
Sulpho-carbolate of sodium ..... 20 parts.

The mucilage is prepared with rose-water, or the completed preparation is scented with it, and if the finished preparation should not assume a pink tinge of itself the same can be given with a little eosine or carmine red. This preparation is made by Falke & Co., 418 Elm. St., St. Louis, Mo., and is stated to be, in the circular around it, a new and most elegant preparation for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin, and for inveterate obstinate eruptions, black head, and pimples.—*New Idea.*

FEBRILINE.

Manufactured by the Paris Medicine Co., Paris, Tenn. Is offered to the medical profession as the long-looked for tasteless preparation of quinine, it being distinctly stated on the label that each bottle of twelve fluid drams "contains twenty-four grains of quinine."

Dr. R. G. Eccles declares in the *Druggists' Circular*, May, 1889, that he has investigated a preparation sold under the name "Febriline or Tasteless Syrup of Amorphous Quinine (Lyons)," by the Paris Medicine Co., of Paris, Tenn., and finds that it contains no

quinine at all. Instead of quinine, quinidine is used, another alkaloid of cinchona bark, which is described as follows in the *National Dispensatory*, edition of 1879, page 1181: "Quinidia is not officinal. Being very slightly soluble, it should be administered in mucilage or syrup. Its lack of bitterness renders it convenient for administration to children, and its imperfect solubility is not disadvantageous when a slow or tonic action is alone required."

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Take of—

Glucose	1 lb.
Simple syrup	1 pt.
Hypophosphite calcium	128 gr.
Hypophosphite potassium	48 gr.
Sulphate iron	48 gr.
Sulphate manganese	32 gr.
Sulphate quinine	14 gr.
Sulphate strychnine	2 gr.
Water	[illegible]

Dissolve the calcium and [illegible] in two fluid ounces of [illegible] ounce of water three fluid [illegible] solve in the mixture, by [illegible] of the salts. Mix [illegible] hours, covered, [illegible] which is formed. [illegible] remainder of the [illegible] ounce of boiling [illegible]

the syrup; dissolve the glucose in the mixture. and add through the filter enough water to make two pints. The formula would be improved by substituting for the glucose a refined extract of malt like that prepared by Gehe, in Germany.

The proportion of the medicinal ingredients in the syrup, it is true, is small; I shall not warrant it to perform miracles of cure. It is simply offered as a substitute for Fellows' Hypophosphites; whatever therapeutic efficiency that nostrum has, we may count upon obtaining equally from this syrup.—*A. B. Lyons, in Therapeutic Gazette.*

FIRWEIN.

Dr. Lewis, of Belvidere, gives in the *New Idea* the following formula for Firwein:

Take of—

Solution bromine, iodine, and phosphorus.	1 oz.
Fir bark in coarse powder.....	1 oz.
White pine bark, coarse powder.....	½ oz.
Tamarac bark, coarse powder.....	½ oz.
Dilute alcohol.....	16 fl. oz.
Sugar.....	4 oz.

Percolate the barks with the dilute alcohol until 13 fluid ounces are obtained; remove the tannin; add the solution bromine, iodine, and phosphorus. Dissolve the sugar; allow it to stand 24 hours and filter.

The solution of bromine, iodine, and phosphorus is made thus:

Take of—

Phosphorus.....	10 gr.
Iodine.....	170 gr.
Bromine.....	170 gr.
Alcohol.....	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine sufficient to make	8 fl. oz.

Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol, then add glycerine, then bromine and lastly the phosphorus *gradually* in fine shavings. *Use great care in adding the phosphorus.*

One ounce of this for the above Firwein.

FLAGG'S RELIEF.

Take of—

Oil of cloves, about.....	1 dr.
Oil of sassafras, about.....	2 dr.
Spirits of camphor, about.....	1½ dr.

Mix.

—*J. J. Pierson, Ph.C.*

FLEURY'S TASTELESS CASCARINE.

"Harmless. A NEW remedy for biliousness, costiveness, dizziness, headache, torpid liver. Manufactured by the Fleury Medicine Company, Springfield, Illinois." Put up in a small wooden cylinder, which contains 45 grains of yellowish-white powder. Examination proves it to be subnitrate of bismuth and calomel, triturated through powdered cane sugar.—*New Idea.*

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

Hoarhound herb	3½ lb.
Licorice root	3½ lb.
Water	8 pt.

Infuse for 12 hours, then strain off six pints. To these add:

Camphor	10 dr.
Opium	1 oz.
Benzoin	1 oz.
Dried squills	2 oz.
Oil of anise-seed	1 oz.
Alcohol	12 pt.

Macerate for one week and then add 3½ pounds of honey.—*New Idea.*

FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL.

A long, round green bottle contains 1¾ fluid ounces of a deep yellowish-brown liquid, of bitterish, astringent taste, slight gingery flavor, and distinct rhubarb taste and smell. From our examination we consider the following an identical preparation:

Take of—

Fluid extract rhubarb	5 fl. dr.
Fluid extract rhatany	2 fl. dr.
Fluid extract ginger	6 minims.
Paregoric	1 fl. dr.
Simple syrup	1 fl. dr.
Dilute alcohol	5 fl. dr.

Mix. —*New Idea.*

FREEMAN'S VERMIFUGE OIL.

Take of—

Oil of worm-seed	½ oz.
Oil of turpentine	2 dr.
Castor oil	1½ oz.
Pink root	½ oz.
Hydrastin	10 gr.
Syrup of peppermint	½ oz.

Dose for a child 10 years old, a teaspoonful three times a day, one hour after each meal. If it purges too freely, give it less often.

FRENCH UTERINE PAD.

Take of—

Blue cohosh	1 oz. troy.
Powdered guaiac	2 dr. troy.
Witch hazel	1 oz. troy.
Ergot	¼ oz. troy.
Cinchona	1 oz. troy.
Angelica	½ oz. troy.
Oil of tansy	4 fl. dr.
Oil of stillingia	4 fl. dr.
Oil of lobelia	4 fl. dr.
Oil of lavender	4 fl. dr.
Oil of eucalyptus	1 fl. oz.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with the oils. Make into an oblong bag and wear over lower part of abdomen.

FUNK'S CREAM OF ROSES.

The *National Druggist* gives the following for Funk's Cream of Roses:

Digest one ounce of tragacanth in eight fluid ounces of water in the water bath; strain through muslin while hot; add to this one ounce each of glycerine and triple extract of white rose; color with carmine to a light pink.

Mr. A. Hemenover, of Pipestone, Minn., writes regarding Funk's Cream of Roses that he thinks one dram, not one ounce, of tragacanth is the amount wanted in the formula already given. We ourselves think that Mr. H. is about correct. One ounce of tragacanth in eight ounces of water will make a very stiff mixture.—*New Idea.*

GARFIELD TEA.

Manufactured by the Stillman Remedies Co., 58 West 55th Street, New York. "The Garfield Tea, Stillman's Liver and Kidney Cure, is unrivaled" * * It is composed wholly of herbs; a natural remedy, potent and harmless. Directions:—Place a heaping tea-spoonful of the herbs in a tin cup or vessel; add a tea-cupful of boiling water, let the cup remain on the fire until the water boils up, then cover and remove from the fire; strain and drink every night on retiring. The tea may also be made by simply pouring boiling water on the herbs, letting stand a few hours; drink before retiring. Price of small package is 25 cents.

Our examination showed it to contain chiefly senna leaves and crushed couch-grass. There are perhaps small amounts of other drugs present; but if so they are relatively of little importance.—*New Idea.*

GARGLING OIL.

Take of—

Crude petroleum	13 fl. oz.
Ammonia water	6 fl. oz.
Soft soap	16 fl. oz.
Benzine	16 fl. oz.
Crude oil amber	2 fl. oz.
Tincture iodine	1 fl. oz.
Water	5 pts.

Mix the petroleum and soap, add the ammonia water, oil of amber, and tincture of iodine, and mix thoroughly. Then add the benzine and finally the water.—*Salmon's Pharmaceutical Compendium.*

GENUINE WHITE OIL LINIMENT.

Take of—

Ammonia carbonate	19 parts.
Camphor	20 parts.
Oil turpentine	21 parts.
Oil origanum	20 parts.
Castile soap	19 parts.
Water...to make 300 parts (by weight).	

Mix.

GILES'S IODIDE OF AMMONIA LINIMENT.

Take of—

Iodine	1 dr.
Camphor	1 oz.
Oil of rosemary	½ oz.
Oil of lavender	½ oz.
Aqua ammonia	4 oz.
Alcohol	2 pts.

Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol; add the camphor and then the oils; then add water of ammonia enough to remove the dark color of the mixture.

—*Kilner.*

GOLDEN EYE-WATER.

Take of—

Sulphate of hydrastia	2 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Make solution.

This is an excellent wash for inflamed and granulated lids.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam states on its labels that it is a safe, speedy, and reliable remedy for curb, splint, sweeney, poll-evil, grease-heel, capped hock, strained tendons, founder, wind-puffs, mange, skin diseases, old sores, dropsical affections, inflammations, throat difficulties, swellings or ulcerations, lameness from spavin, ringbone, and other bony tumors, and many other diseases or ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs; will quickly remove all bunches or blemishes, without leaving any scar or other injurious effects. It can also be reduced with sweet or raw linseed oil, and used as a most valuable liniment for all kinds of simple lameness, strains, etc.

The following formula makes a preparation which replaces the secret article to good advantage:

Take of—

Croton oil	4 fl. dr.
Cotton-seed oil.....	2 fl. oz.
Oil of camphor.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of turpentine	2 fl. dr.
Oil of thyme.....	½ fl. dr.
Kerosene..... ...	4 fl. dr.
Sulphuric acid	20 minims.

To the mixture of croton and cotton-seed oils add the sulphuric acid, stirring continually, then add the other constituents. After standing a few days it resembles the original preparation fairly well.

—*Western Druggist.*

GOOCHE'S MEXICAN COUGH SYRUP.

"The most certain, speedy, and greatest remedy in the world for coughs, colds, consumption, bronchitis, * * * * * and all complaints of a pulmonary nature."

With a view of obtaining an insight into the composition of this highly advertised cough syrup, we purchased an unopened bottle, and our chemist, H. W. Snow, submitted it to examination. It comes in a square, deeply-paneled bottle, with red label and black lettering giving uses and directions both in German and in English. The bottle contains a full three fluid ounces, of a light-brown, slightly fluorescent liquid. We proved absence of alkaloids—hence morphine, opium, ipecac, and lobelia cannot be present—and also proved absence of tartar emetic. It

contains large quantities of glycerine, syrup, and tar, also wild-cherry bark. The following formula makes a preparation scarcely to be distinguished from the original preparation:

Take of—

Fluid extract wild cherry.....	2 fl. dr.
Glycerine	6 fl. dr.
Simple syrup.....	2 fl. dr.
Syrup of tar, sufficient to make	3 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

GOOD SAMARITAN COUGH SYRUP.

Take of—

Morphiæ muriat.....	1 gr.
Aq. lauro-cerasi	1 dr.
Syrupi	2 oz.

Mix. 1 dr. to 2 drs., once or twice daily.

GOOD SAMARITAN LINIMENT.

Take of—

Oil of sassafras.....	1 fl. oz.
Oil of hemlock.....	1 fl. oz.
Spirits of turpentine.....	1 fl. oz.
Tinct. of capsicum.....	1 fl. oz.
Tinct. of opium	1 fl. oz.
Tinct. of myrrh	4 fl. oz.
Oil of origanum.....	2 fl. oz.
Oil of wintergreen.....	4 fl. dr.
Gum camphor.....	2 troy oz.
Chloroform	1½ fl. oz.
Alcohol	4 pints.

Mix. —*Kilner.*

GRANDMOTHER'S OWN COUGH REMEDY.

One green panel bottle contains 7½ fluid ounces of a brownish-yellow, semi-clear, very sweet, thickish liquid, of a tarry odor, and pronounced taste and smell of chloroform. From a close examination we have ascertained that an exactly similar preparation is easily made in the following way:

Rub well together—

Liquid tar	5 gr.
Fluid ext. hemlock	1 fl. dr.
Powd. white sugar	2 oz. av.
and add	
Alcohol	½ fl. oz.
Water	1½ fl. oz.
Molasses	3 oz. av.
Fluid ext. ipecac	8 minims.
Mix well and add finally	
Chloroform	1 fl. dr.

Mix. —*New Idea.*

GRAY'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Nearly all these specific pills are composed of asafœtida with a little camphor and sometimes hops or lupuline. The following will approximate the "specific:"

Take of—

Asafœtida	2 gr.
Camphor	1 gr.
Lupuline	⅛ gr.

Mix.

The "specific action" is in the direction of an aphrodisiac.—*Western Druggist.*

GREAT LONDON LINIMENT.

Take of—

Acetate of morphia	10 gr.
Chloroform	1 oz.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Water of ammonia	1 oz.

Mix.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

The following is said to make a preparation similar:

Take of—

Rhubarb	360 gr.
Golden seal	90 gr.
Cape aloes	16 gr.
Peppermint leaves	120 gr.
Carb. of potash	120 gr.
Capsicum	5 gr.
Sugar	5 oz.
Alcohol	3 oz.
Water	10 oz.
Ess. of peppermint	20 minims.

Powder the drugs and macerate with the mixed alcohol and water for seven days; filter and add enough diluted alcohol to make the product measure one pint.—*New Idea.*

GREEN MOUNTAIN SALVE.

Take of—

Resin	5 lb.
Burgundy pitch	¼ lb.
Beeswax	¼ lb.
Mutton tallow	¼ lb.
Oil of hemlock	1 oz.
Balsam fir	1 oz.
Oil origanum	1 oz.
Oil of red cedar	1 oz.
Venice turpentine	1 oz.
Oil wormwood	½ oz.
Verdigris (powdered)	1 oz.

Melt the first articles together, and add the oils; having rubbed up the verdigris with a little oil, put it in with the other articles, stirring well; then put into cold water and work until cold enough to roll.

GREEN WONDER OIL.

Take of—

Terebinth Venet	4 oz.
Zinci sulphat	15 gr.
Cupri acetat	1½ oz.
Bals. Peru	1 dr.
Ol. olivæ	1 lb.
Ol. lini	1 lb.

Boil the oils; when warm add the turpentine and zinc; when almost cold add the other ingredients and stir well. For scalds, burns, wounds, and piles.

GRIMAULT'S INJECTION OF MATICO.

Manufactured solely by Messrs. Grimault & Co., 8 Rue Vivienne, Paris, France.

"The invaluable plant called matico, a native of Peru, possesses extraordinary preventive and astringent properties. A few injections each of very short duration are sufficient to arrest the most inveterate discharges." The absence of mineral astringents and caustics, though not expressly stated, is intimated in the circular which accompanies the preparation. This preparation comes in an oval flint-glass bottle with white embossed paper wrapper, covered with small green prints of monograms of G. C., and with a cut of the matico plant in green on the label. The bottle contains five fluid ounces of an aromatic liquid, having a light bluish tint. Examination shows it to contain copper sulphate in solution, in amounts not far from ¾ of a grain to the fluid ounce. It is difficult to say just what plant has contributed the odor. Certain it is, however, that it is not due to the matico pure and simple. The matico, if it contained any of it, has undergone a considerable change of physical and sensible properties. The odor is somewhat suggestive of a rose-water which has stood a long time and undergone decomposition. A satisfactory and valuable substitute for it could be made by distilling about ½ to 1 fluid dram of fluid extract of eucalyptus globulus, with water sufficient to obtain 5 fluid ounces of distillate, and then in this dissolve 4 grains of sulphate of copper.—*New Idea.*

GULL'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of—

Cod liver oil	1 fl. oz.
Fresh lemon juice	1 fl. oz.
Strained honey	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

Tea-spoonful to table-spoonful three or four times daily.

GUNN'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Take of—

Linseed oil	1 oz.
Oil cedar	1 oz.
Oil amber	1 oz.

Take gum camphor ½ ounce; rub in a mortar with alcohol or sulphuric ether till pulverized, and while still damp add

Olive oil	½ oz.
Turpentine	½ oz.
Laudanum	½ oz.

after which add the first three articles.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

Said to resemble the genuine.

Take of—

Pure oxide of zinc	1 oz.
Rose-water	4 oz.
Glycerine	1 dr.
Perfume	25 drops.

—*Lillard's Prac. Hints and Formulas.*

HAINES'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC FOR OPIUM HABIT.

Take of—

Bayberry-root bark, powdered...	16 oz.
Ginger, powdered	8 oz.
Capsicum, powdered.....	1 oz.

Mix.

—*Western Druggist.*

DR. B. W. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

Is put up in a square bottle with truncated corners, having the name blown into the glass on the back. Dr. Hair says, "The great success which has attended the use of this medicine has induced me to publish to the world that I have found a certain cure for those who are afflicted with the above named disease." It is prepared only by Dr. B. W. Hair, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price only $3.00 per bottle. Dose for adult is one tea-spoonful five times a day. If necessary to overcome a paroxysm, it may be taken in table-spoonful doses four times a day. It contains 16 fluid ounces, of a brownish fluid having an odor of tar. Examination shows it to contain notable quantities of iodides, but neither bromides nor chlorides. It contains some tar, but no alkaloids; consequently no ipecac is present. It is also slightly colored with caramel. The following formula may be taken as duplicating very closely the original article:

Take of—

Potassium iodide	1 oz.
Tar water*	16 fl. oz.
Caramel sufficient to color light brown, or about	30 gr.

—*New Idea.*

The compiler, however, much prefers a formula given by Dr. Elmore Palmer in the *Medical World* for April, 1885. Dr. Palmer writes, "I do not know where I ran on to this formula, but I *do* remember that at the time I had no doubt of its correctness, and recent developments have strengthened this belief." It is as follows:

Take of—

Wine of tar	14 oz.
Iodide of potassium	220 gr.

Make a solution. Shake well before taking.

The wine of tar to be used in the above must be made as follows:

Take of—

Common pine tar	2 dr.
Sherry wine	2 pt.
Pine sawdust	½ oz.

Mix the tar with the sawdust so as to form a sort of powder; then macerate it for a week with the wine and filter through paper.

---

* Tar water may be made by same process as U. S. P. syrup of tar, but omitting sugar. Make same strength per pint as U. S. P. syrup of tar.

"If this is not *just* the way Hair's Asthma Cure is made, it will certainly do all that is claimed for that nostrum, and more too."

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

According to an examination of this preparation, made by us, it contains gentian, cardamom, probably bitter orange peel and iodide of potash. We took it to be the compound tincture of gentian of the British Pharmacopœia, in which was dissolved potassium iodide. The following formula makes a preparation very closely resembling the original:

Take of—

Gentian root in coarse powder..	1¼ oz.
Bitter orange peel " "	5 dr.
Cardamom seeds " "	100 gr.
Potassium iodide	1 oz.
Dilute alcohol.....	sufficient.

Macerate the crude drugs in 12 ounces of dilute alcohol for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator and allow to percolate slowly; when the liquid has ceased to percolate, pass enough menstruum through the percolator to make the finished product measure 16 ounces. In this dissolve the potassium iodide.

—*New Idea.*

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

Take of—

Sulphur precipitated.....	1 dr.
Lead acetate.....	1 dr.

Salt	2 dr.
Glycerine	8 fl. oz.
Bay rum	2 fl. oz.
Jamaica rum	4 fl. oz.
Water	16 fl. oz.

HALL'S HYGIENIC TREATMENT.

Several months since, an advertisement appeared in a medical journal of wide circulation, calling the attention of its readers to the fact that Dr. Wilford Hall's *Microcosm* had "recently announced a *most remarkable* remedy for disease, without medicine of any kind. It is said to be accomplishing wonders. The June *Microcosm* is full of its confirmation."

This same "June *Microcosm*" contains this announcement of the "discovery:"

"So important do we regard the daily recurring developments of this treatment for the cure of almost every known form of disease, as well as for the permanent preservation of health and prolongation of life, that we feel it our imperative duty to make everything else we do secondary to the widest possible promulgation of this discovery.

"Though absolutely knowing the importance and even priceless value of this treatment, as we did in its personal application to our own shattered constitution during forty consecutive years, yet we are free to confess that we had formed but a slight conception of its range of adaptation to the diseases flesh is heir to, previous to commencing the distribution of our Health-Pamphlet among the afflicted.

"Already we could fill scores of these pages with the most startling and enthusiastic acknowledgments of cures ever read by man, and which have been voluntarily sent to us as grateful tributes of praise for the marvelous benefits received."

There seem to have been continuous and persistent appeals in behalf of afflicted relatives and friends of the readers of his journal, and to enable them to obtain its benefits the following scheme is developed:

"The pamphlet which unfolds the new treatment we sell invariably at $4.00, by mail, on the purchaser's agreeing by 'Pledge of Honor' not to divulge the treatment outside of his or her family,—doctors being allowed, in addition, the right of using the treatment with their patients. No one should complain of the price asked for this information, when they consider that, if it is put into practice, it will save the owner of the pamphlet from all future bills for ordinary drugs and medical attendance, as well as from more than nine-tenths of the misery, inconvenience, and losses incident to ill-health."

Dr. Massie, in the *Medical World*, says in regard to this "wonderful discovery:" "I don't know anything about Hall's right to use the prefix 'Dr.,' but suspect it is merely a trap to get some unwary M. D. to send for the June number of his alleged scientific journal, and be by it further deceived into sending $4.00 for his alleged '*Hygienic Method*' for the treatment of disease without the use of medicine. Hall's

method constitutes him a veritable quack. He published many articles in the *Microcosm* concerning a book he was going to write, in which he proposed to give a method for treating all the ills that flesh is heir to—in fact, to demolish the science and practice of medicine at 'one fell swoop.'

"At last, when he thought he had a sufficient degree of curiosity aroused to make his scheme 'go,' he came out with the diffident announcement that he could not afford to give the results of so many years of patient toil and squirting of hot water through a rubber syringe for less than $4.00 a 'give;' consequently he published his secret in pamphlet form, and sells it at the above figure, exacting a pledge of secrecy from each purchaser. But when a secret is put in print, it is a secret no longer, and seeing that the 'cat is already out of the bag,' here is his whole 'scheme:'

"Disease depends on the absorption of poisonous materials from the colon and rectum. Wash these out thoroughly with hot water once or twice a day, and disease is robbed of its power, death of its terror, and the doctor of his occupation. Use lots of water (a gallon or two); retain it as long as possible, and then 'let her go, Gallagher.' This is a sure cure for consumption and Bright's disease, and minor ailments vanish like mists before the sun."

That "flushing the colon" is the principal part of this "Hygienic treatment" is confirmed by publications in other journals. The benefit to be derived

from "flushings" of this character is, however, conceded, and, should any of our readers desire to know the best plan of procedure, the following from the *Medical Standard* gives Prof. Etheridge's method of administering these "flushings." "The use of a long rectal tube is unnecessary. The patient should be placed in a genu-pectoral position, the shoulders thus being lower than the hips. The water will be made to descend while anatomically ascending the intestines. Patients can be made to receive from one to six pints of water in this position without the slightest trouble. As one of the effects of the water is to distend the colon, and thus press away the walls of the loculi from the accumulations, these fall into the current of water and are passed out while the water is leaving the intestine. The patient will oftentimes complain of severe tormina; checking the current of water for a few seconds will be followed by complete relief. The presence of such a strange foreign body in the intestine as hot water, in many cases excites prodigious peristaltic activity, thus producing the tormina. Plain hot water is all that is necessary to use. The water should be hot; cold water, or tepid water, will not do. It will produce great suffering. One patient took the flushings for a fortnight, and returning vowed she never would use any more because they produced such terrific cramps. Upon inquiry it was found that she was using tepid water. The subsequent use of hot water by her was never followed by a cramp. Upon many patients this large amount of water acts

as a vigorous diuretic. Where patients suffer as well from renal insufficiency, I am in the habit of telling them to use a pint or a pint and a half of hot water after the flushing has passed away, and to lie upon the back with hips elevated for half an hour. Thus retaining the water, it will act as a powerful diuretic. Some patients can administer this flushing with greatest ease, while others will develop a most phenomenal awkwardness. I am in the habit of telling patients to kneel in the bath tub, who are at all awkward about using these flushings."

HAMBURG DROPS.

Take of—

Powdered Socotrine aloes	1½ oz.
American saffron.....	½ oz.
Tincture of myrrh.....	16 oz.

Macerate for fourteen days and filter through paper.

HAMBURG TEA.

Take of—

Senna	8 parts.
Manna	3 parts.
Coriander	1 part.

—*Dr. Sargent in Med. World.*

HAMLET'S AGUE PILLS.

Take of—

Sulph. quinine	2 dr.
Powd. myrrh	1 dr.
Powd. capsicum	1 dr.

Mix. Make sixty pills.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL.

Dr. Douglas, *Medical World*, gives the following analysis of Hamlin's Wizard Oil. The formula dates back to 1866, and hence is not a new discovery:

Take of—

Alcohol	1 pt.
Gum camphor	1 oz.
Oil sassafras	½ oz.
Tinct. myrrh	½ oz.
Tinct. capsicum	½ oz.
Chloroform	½ oz.

Mix. I consider this recipe as harmless (and useful too) as Hamlin's famous Wizard Oil, and I believe it is as perfect an analysis as we can get.

HANSON'S MAGIC CORN CURE.

A good corn cure that is similar in every respect to Hanson's Magic Corn Cure, is made by taking of:

Simple cerate	1 oz.
Salicylic acid	1 dr.

Mix intimately.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

HARDY'S OINTMENT.

According to Bouchardat consists of:

Beef tallow	17 dr.
Castor oil	6 dr.
Gallic acid	30 gr.

Essence vanilla sufficient to flavor.

HARLEM OIL.

Take of—

Flowers of sulphur	2 oz.
Linseed oil	1 lb.
Oil of amber	2 oz.
Oil of turpentine	sufficient.

Boil the sulphur and linseed oil on a gentle fire until the sulphur is dissolved; then withdraw from the fire, and when the mixture has somewhat cooled, add the oil of amber and enough oil of turpentine to bring the preparation to the consistence of molasses.

—*National Druggist.*

HARTLEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN CURE.

During the summer of the present year a man calling himself Prof. Hartley occupied a vacant lot in Detroit, with a large tent lighted by electric light, wherein he had immense audiences every evening during his stay, which lasted some two months. The professor gave a short lecture upon a South American cure, which he stated to be composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, and flowers growing exclusively in South America, and used for centuries by the

Araucanians, a tribe of people who inhabit the western slope of the Andes, in the southern part of Chili. During his lecture the professor managed to give the audience to understand that this wonderful medicine performed more cures of indigestion, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, liver complaints, and kidney diseases than any other medicine on the face of the earth. Being curious to know something more concerning the internal constitution of this South American Cure, we purchased a bottle, and subjected it to an analysis, according to which we find that it consists of fluid extract of rhubarb, 8 parts; fluid licorice and anise, each 2 parts; fluid capsicum, ⅓ part; fluid aloes, ⅙ part; alcohol, 6 parts; water enough to make 32 parts, to which a small percentage of sodium bicarbonate is added, about ten grains to the ounce. How is this for a South American Cure, which country does not furnish to commerce one ingredient in the nostrum? It is asserted that nearly 60,000 bottles were sold in Detroit in the few weeks that this so-called professor held forth.—*New Idea.*

BORDET'S HAIR TONIC.

Take of—

Carbolic acid } of each ..	30 minims.
Tincture cardamom }	
Tincture nux vomica	2 dr.
Compound tincture cinchona ...	1 dr.
Cologne water	1 dr.
Cocoanut oil, enough to make...	4 oz.

—*American Druggist.*

HEATON'S CURE FOR HERNIA.

Dr. Heaton, of Boston, for a number of years treated cases of hernia by a method peculiar to himself. The doctor amassed a fortune and was successful in many cases in obtaining a radical cure. The process he kept secret for a long time, but it was found to consist of the injection of a solution of oak bark between the hernial sac and the skin, in the inguinal canal. The object was to excite inflammation around the sac, and thus cause the canal to be narrowed. Heaton's instructions were as follows:

"Invaginate the right forefinger in the scrotum and find the external abdominal ring; then with the left forefinger press perpendicularly upon the integument directly over this ring, and use sufficient force to, if possible, press the integument with the finger directly into the ring. The left forefinger being at or in the ring, the spermatic cord and the sac, if in the way, are to be pushed to one side, so that nothing may remain between the external pillar of the ring and the finger, except the integument and subjacent superficial fascia."

The instrument is then passed quickly into the canal, the fluid injected, and firm pressure made for a few minutes to prevent the escape of the fluid from the canal.

The adaptation of the modern aseptic system to the Heaton method is thus given by Dr. Shimwell, of Philadelphia, in the *Medical World:*

Heaton's method is first to cleanse the parts antiseptically with soap, ether, and the bichloride of mercury. He then uses a special syringe, the needle of which is sharp and has two small openings on the side, one-eighth of an inch from the end. He now takes nineteen minims of a solution, to which is added one drop of carbolic acid. This solution is made by mixing over a hot bath extract of quercus alba, fourteen grains; fluid extract of quercus alba, one-half fluid ounce. He also adds one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia to each injection.

His procedure of operation is to elevate the patient's hips on a pillow, so that gravity carries the bowel away from the canal and ring. The finger is now introduced into the canal, invaginating the tissue until the finger reaches the internal ring. The finger is held here at the margin of the ring. The syringe is now introduced perpendicular to the plane of the abdomen, and pushed firmly down until it is recognized by the finger in the invagination. It is now in front of the internal ring. The invagination finger is withdrawn slightly, so the skin will not be punctured as the needle is inserted well into the tissues of the canal. The needle is outside of the peritoneum. Then about three minims of the fluid is injected. The needle is then inserted half an inch to the right, left, above and below the ring, and a similar quantity injected with each puncture. Now the finger is withdrawn, the needle following after until the external ring is reached; then the needle is withdrawn.

The balance of the fluid is injected in the canal. The instrument is then withdrawn entirely, a compress of iodoform gauze is placed over the puncture, then covered with bichloride cotton, and a spica bandage applied. The patient keeps on his back ten days or two weeks, and is not allowed even to sit up. The pain is slight and the inflammation mild. Within a few days induration is noticed, and increases, and embryonic cells in surrounding tissue formed.

A truss with a soft pad should be worn for at least six months after. If failure ensues, the operation may be repeated.

Dr. DeGarmo, in the *Medical Record*, gives as the result of seven years' experience in this method the following advantages:

1. Freedom from danger.
2. Cure in forty-five per cent. of unselected, seventy-five of selected cases.
3. Control of many cases not amenable to treatment by the truss.
4. Improvement in nearly every case.
5. Children nearly always cured.

HEISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT.

Heiskell's Tetter Ointment, according to the *Western Druggist*, is said to be simply cerate of subacetate of lead.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

Said to resemble the genuine.

Take of—

Short buchu	9 oz.
Uva ursi	4½ oz.
Licorice root	10 dr.

Macerate in 9 pints of boiling water, strain, and add:

Caramel	2 oz.
Molasses	8 oz.

Mix well, and add:

Fluid extract cubeb	5 oz.
Alcohol	2 pt.
Oil peppermint	1 oz.
Water sufficient to make	12 pt.

—*Lillard's Prac. Hints and Formulas.*

HELMBOLD'S JELLY OF GLYCERINE AND ROSES.

Our examination shows the following to be the formula for the above·

Take of—

Tragacanth	1 dr.
Triple ext. of rose	6 drops.
Glycerine	2 fl. oz.
Water	4 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE.

Dr. Geo. Covert, of Clinton, Wis., in a recent article, says in regard to this preparation:

"A one-time schoolmate and friend of mine cured himself of asthma with his own remedy. He went to Europe, introduced his asthma remedy to the notice of Kaiser William, who used it with benefit and gave it his royal commendation. Our friend's fortune was made and Himrod's Asthma Remedy is still on the market."

This is said to be the formula:

Take of—

Powdered lobelia	2 oz.
Powdered stramonium leaves	2 oz.
Powdered nitrate of potash	2 oz.
Powdered black tea	2 oz.

Sift well and mix.

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT.

Take of—

Oil of wormwood	40 minims.
Oil of hemlock	2 dr.
Oil of thyme	2 dr.
Oil of turpentine	4 dr.
Fl. ext. of capsicum	1 dr.
Alcohol to make	4 oz.

Mix.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The formula for this preparation is said to be:

Take of—

Yellow wax	10 parts.
White wax	10 parts.
Turpentine	25 parts.

Lard	50 parts.
Sweet oil	75 parts.

Mix.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Take of—

Aloes	2 dr.
Rhubarb	1 dr.
Capsicum	20 gr.
Saffron	5 gr.
Sulphate of soda	5 gr.

Make one hundred pills.

HOLMES'S LIVER PILLS.

Take of—

Colocynth pulp	1 oz.
Gamboge	1 oz.
Scammony	1 oz.
Barb. aloes	2 oz.
Castile soap	½ oz.
Oil peppermint	2 fl. dr.
Water	sufficient.

Make into three-grain pills, of which from two to three are an average cathartic. These pills formerly had a big reputation in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOP BITTERS.

The following is said to be the formula:

Take of—

Tinct. of hops	½ oz.
Tinct. of buchu	3 dr.

Tinct. of senega	3 dr.
Podophyllin (dissolved in spirits of wine)	10 gr.
Tinct. of cochineal	20 drops.
Distilled water sufficient to make	1 pt.

Mix. —*Medical World.*

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Take of—

Sugar	2 lb.
Calamus root	2 lb.
Orange peel	2 lb.
Peruvian bark	2 lb.
Gentian root	2 lb.
Columbo root	2 lb.
Rhubarb	8 oz.
Cinnamon	4 oz.
Cloves	2 oz.
Diluted alcohol	4 gal.

—*The Medical Bulletin.*

HUNTER'S RED DROPS.

Take of—

Corrosive sublimate	10 gr.
Muriatic acid	12 drops.

Rub in a glass mortar and gradually add:

Compound spirits of lavender	1 oz.

Dose:—Five to twenty drops in wine, or spirits and water.

A powerful alterative in syphilitic diseases.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

Take of—

Sulphate of lime	1½ oz.
Glauber salts	24 oz.
Epsom salts	26 oz.
Sulphate of potassa	1 dr.
Water	10 gal.

Mix, and charge with gas.

Boston Journ of Health

INJECTION BROU.

The preparation comes in a bottle of very peculiar construction, made on a private mould, and contains short 7½ fluid ounces of a slightly yellowish fluid containing a reddish-brown sediment in suspension.

Analysis shows the presence of alcohol, acetic acid, sulphuric acid, traces of an alkaloid, and a tannin-bearing drug. Just what drug has yielded the tannin it is impossible to say. It is not any of the ordinary tannin-bearing drugs, as none of them yield such a colored precipitate with the lead and zinc salts. The essential parts, however, are the mineral astringents and alcohol, and a preparation which is substantially the same, may be made by the following formula:

Take of—

Tinct. catechu (1 in 16)	1 dr.
Cocaine muriate	10 gr.
Lead acetate	10 gr.
Zinc sulphate	10 gr.

Water	6¾ fl. oz.
Alcohol	½ fl. oz.

Dissolve the mineral salts each in ½ ounce of water and mix them. Dilute the tinct. catechu with 4 fluid ounces of water; add the minerals and then the solution of cocaine muriate in an ounce of water; lastly the alcohol and water to make 7½ fluid ounces. The color of Injection Brou may be fairly well simulated by using a small amount of magenta.—*New Idea.*

JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP.

The following is the formula recommended by Prof. J. U. Lloyd, to be followed as a standard for the above preparation, which also goes by the name of "Compound Syrup of Morphine":

Take of—

Fl. ext. ipecac	½ dr.
Fl. ext. senega	3 oz.
Fl. ext. rhubarb	4 dr.
Sulphate morphine	8 gr.
Oil sassafras	22 minims.
Syrup	to make 32 oz.

—*American Druggist.*

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The following is given in *New Idea* as approximating this preparation:

Take of—

Syrup squills	2 oz.
Tinct. tolu	1½ oz.
Tinct. camphor	1 dr.
Tinct. digitalis	1 dr.
Tinct. opium	2 dr.
Wine ipecac	2 dr.
Antimon. and pot. tart	2 gr.

Mix.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE

Is said to be similar to the following:

Take of—

Tartar emetic	4 gr.
Spirits of camphor	1 fl. dr.
Fluid extract of ipecac	4 drops.
Laudanum	2 fl. dr.
Tinct. of lobelia	1 fl. dr.
Syrup of tolu	12 fl. dr.
Tinct. of digitalis	1 fl. dr.
Syrup of squills	2 fl. oz.

—*National Druggist.*

KASKINE

Is a preparation sold in small flat green-glass vials, each containing about 20 grains of a white, granular powder, freely soluble in water, of a sweet taste and without any odor. Claimed by its manufacturers to stand "unequaled and unrivaled in the world of science as the only medicine that can destroy the germs that cause each particular disease and restore perfect health."

Dr. Fr. Hoffman says:

"The chemical examination by the writer, of several vials of Kaskine bought from different leading drug firms in New York City, proves the fact that *Kaskine is nothing more nor less than* GRANULAR SUGAR of the fine grain and grade as used in homœopathic pharmacy, *without* even *any* infinitesimal *medication* or flavoring *whatsoever*."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Take of—

Lactucarium	7½ gr.
Ipecac	3¾ gr.
Squills	3 gr.
Ext. licorice	3 dr.
Mucil. tragacanth	sufficient.

Mix and divide into lozenges each containing 19 gr.

KELLOG'S RED DROPS.

Take of—

Spirit of camphor	2 oz.
Spirit of origanum	¼ oz.
Oil of sassafras	¼ oz.
Oil of turpentine	½ oz.
Color tincture (about)	4 oz.

Mix. —*Pharmacist and Chemist.*

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is put up in a twelve-sided amber bottle, which contains 5½ ounces of a clear, brownish-red liquid.

It contains camphor, and a heavy petroleum oil, turpentine, alcohol, free iodine, and oil of rosemary.

The following formula makes a preparation substantially the same as the proprietary liniment:

Take of—

Turpentine	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	2 fl. oz.
Camphor	240 gr.
Iodine	25 gr.
Petroleum oil (heavy)	½ fl. dr.
Oil of rosemary	1 fl. dr.

In the mixed oils (without filtering) dissolve the camphor and the iodine.—*New Idea.*

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Take of—

Sneezewort	1 oz.
Bitter-root	4 dr.

Mix and add—

Boiling water	8 fl. oz.
Proof spirits	10 fl. oz.
Licorice root	4 dr.

Macerate for 48 hours, then add—

White sugar	4 oz.
Tinct. gaultheria	1 oz.

—*King's American Dispensatory.*

KENNKLE'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP.

Upon examination we find that it is put up in an oval green bottle, containing 4½ fluid ounces of an opaque, yellowish-brown, thin, syrupy liquid of

slightly acid reaction. According to our examination each bottle contains:

Santonine	27 gr.
Oil sassafras	1 minim.
Alcohol	2 fl. oz.
Fl. ext. pink-root	2 fl. oz.
Fl. ext. dandelion	½ fl. oz.
Fl. ext. golden seal	¼ fl. oz.
Molasses	½ fl. oz.

The santonine in a finely triturated condition.

—*New Idea.*

KEPHALGINE.

A remedy for headache, consists of:

Antipyrine	5 parts.
Roasted coffee	5 parts.
Caffeine	2 parts.
Salicylate of sodium	2 parts.

Mix. —*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL.

A round, green bottle, about four inches long, holds and contains full ten fluid drams of a clear, light straw-colored thin liquid, which readily turns white on the addition of water, and is composed, about like hundreds of its kind flooding the market, of—

Camphor	½ oz. troy.
Oil turpentine	1 fl. dr.
Oil peppermint	½ fl. dr.
Oil wintergreen	½ fl. dr.

Tinct. capsicum	½ fl. oz.
Alcohol sufficient to make	1 pt.

—*New Idea.*

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

The following is said to represent its composition:

Take of—

Sulph. morphia	8 gr.
Fl. ex. ipecac	½ dr.
Chloroform	60 drops.
Tinct. white pine	2 oz.
Water	7 oz.
Carbonate of magnesia	¼ oz.
Sugar	14 oz.

Rub the magnesia with one ounce of the sugar in a mortar, and triturate with the tincture of white pine and the fluid extract of ipecac; gradually add the water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar. Filter and dissolve the morphia sulphate in the filtrate; mix the chloroform with the rest of the sugar in a bottle and add the liquid above. Keep in a tight vessel. -*New Idea.*

KITCHELL'S LINIMENT.

Take of—

Water ammonia	1 part.
Water	3 parts.
Caramel to color.	

Mix. —*Western Druggist.*

KLINE'S NERVE RESTORER.

Dr. R. H. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is made from the following formula, which is well known as introduced by a celebrated European M. D.:

Take of—

Bromide of ammonia	3 dr.
Bromide of potassium	3 dr.
Bicarb. of potassium	80 gr.
Tinct. columbo	6 fl. dr.
Water	6 fl. oz.

Mix. Dose:—Tea-spoonful thrice daily in water.

—*Dr. Wade in Med. World.*

KREYDER'S AGUE PILLS.

Take of—

Sulph. quinia.....	20 gr.
Dover's powder.....	10 gr.
Sub. carb. iron.....	10 gr.

Mix with mucilage of acacia and form twenty pills.

Dose:—Two each hour, commencing five hours before the chill should set in. Then take one night and morning until all are taken.

KUMYSS.

Mr. H. W. C. Martin, of Chicago (*Western Druggist*), in quite an extended experience in the manufacture of Kumyss, gives the following details for its preparation:

Fresh milk	14 gal.
Skimmed milk	28 gal.
Water	6 gal.
Sugar, granulated	10 lb.
Milk sugar	2 lb.
Yeast, 1 package, or about	½ oz.

These portions were selected for the reason that cow's milk contains, according to the best authorities, about 4 per cent. of fat, while mare's milk contains only about 1 per cent. By using skimmed milk and water, the 4 per cent. is reduced to the desired 1 per cent. Again, the addition of water has reduced the phosphates in cow's milk to near the desired amount present in mare's milk, while the subtraction of casein from the skimmed milk, together with the addition of water, reduced the amount of casein from 4½ or 5 per cent. to about the 1½ or $1\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. contained in mare's milk. Take the skimmed milk, and by aid of a steam bath raise it to the temperature of 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Add one-third of the yeast, first dissolved in a small quantity of water, and keep it at this temperature until the casein separates into a thick mass. Pour off the whey and strain it through muslin into a 40-gallon cask already containing the fresh milk. Now add the balance of the yeast dissolved in a small quantity of the milk, and lastly the water with the sugar dissolved in it. The cask should be made of oak, with a wooden faucet just below the lower hoop, to which is attached a rubber hose about 15 feet long and one-half inch in diameter, so as to allow it to go into the neck of a

quart champagne bottle. About four inches from the end there is attached to the tube an arrangement similar to those we see on fountain syringes, whereby the flow can be controlled at will. The Kumyss is now stirred once in about five or ten minutes while the bottling is proceeded with. Place the bottles in rows convenient to the cask, and fill to within three inches and a half to four inches of the top. When all are filled, soak some straight wide corks of proper size in lukewarm water, and cork thoroughly with the aid of a corking machine, and so that the corks do not protrude more than one-quarter of an inch above the neck. Tie with good, stout twine, the same as you would a bottle of citrate of magnesia, and lay on their sides. The temperature of the room should be about 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the bottles should be shaken once in five or six hours. At the end of 15 or 18 hours fermentation will have perceptibly begun, and they are ready for the ice-box. The temperature of the box should be kept under 55 degrees Fahrenheit to allow a slow and even fermentation to go on. If kept below this point, Kumyss does not need any more shaking after it is in the ice-box. It is only too high a temperature and rapid fermentation which causes the lumps and grittiness which should be entirely absent in a good Kumyss.

LAC VIRGINIS.

COSMETIC FOR SKIN.

Take of—

Tinct. of benzoin	10 parts.
Rose-water	150 parts.

Mix. A tea-spoonful of this mixture, added to an ordinary hand-basin of water, makes an admirable cosmetic for the skin of the face and hands.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

Take of—

Sulph. quinia	1 dr.
Sulph. cinchona	1 dr.
Ext. colocynth	4 dr.
Wine colchicum seeds	8 oz.
Tinct. verat. viride	1 oz.
Dilute alcohol	8 oz.
Sherry wine	31 oz.

Mix. Dose:—One tea-spoonful.

—*National Druggist.*

LANGELL'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

Take of—

Powdered belladonna leaves	1 part.
Powdered nitrate of potash	10 parts.

Mix.

LAUBACH'S ECLECTIC LINIMENT.

An analysis of a bottle of this preparation made by us shows that it is a light, amber-colored liquid, put up

in a so-called 4-ounce panel bottle (holding about 3 fluid ounces) with rubber cork.

We formulate a similar liniment as follows:

Take of—

Oil of turpentine.....	60 parts.
Tincture of arnica flowers..	120 parts.
Stronger water of ammonia.	120 parts.
Soap liniment	900 parts.
Oil of sassafras	6 parts.
Oil of thyme	2 parts.
Alcohol.....	240 parts.
Total parts (by measure)...	1448

—*New Idea.*

LAVARRE'S SURE CURE.

Upon examination we find that it is in a white glass, oblong, square-panel bottle, holding 2¾ fluid ounces, of a rather turbid, deep pinkish-red liquid, with a sweetish, saline, aromatic taste, the composition of which is about as follows:

Fl. ext. poke berries	80 minims.
Fl. ext. sassafras	40 minims.
Liquid ammonia, caustic.....	5 minims.
Sodium bromide.....	20 gr.
Alcohol	½ fl. oz.
Oil of peppermint	1 minim.
Powdered cochineal.....	4 gr.
White sugar	3 dr. troy.
Water (enough to make)	4 fl. oz.

The bottle is enclosed in a straw-board pipe, and wrapped in a thick, light-blue wrapper, upon which is

stated "Health is Wealth," with the portrait of an old gentleman with clerical tie, high forehead, and sparse white locks. The wrapper states it is a sure cure for neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, headache, back-ache, and all diseases produced by any derangement of the nervous system. A special guarantee is printed on the wrapper that it contains no morphine, opium, chloral hydrate, or other poisonous drugs. Another paragraph states that the contents of the bottle contain the virtues of two pounds of the choicest barks and herbs.—*New Idea.*

LAVILLES'S GOUT CURE.

This patent preparation is said to have the following composition:

Take of—

Quinine	7.7 gr.
Cinchonine	9.3 gr.
Colocynthin	3.8 gr.
Lime salts	7.6 gr.
Coloring matter	4.6 gr.
Alcohol	3⅓ fl. dr.
Water	2⅓ fl. dr.
Port wine	1234.0 fl. dr.

—*National Druggist.*

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Take of—

Calomel	30 gr.
Jalap	60 gr.

Gamboge	12 gr.
Tartar emetic	3 gr.

Beat into a mass and make into 24 pills, mix with gum arabic or extract of dandelion.

Dose:—3 to 5 pills as a purgative.

By substituting podophyllin in the place of calomel (same quantity) it makes a safer and better pill for common use. Dose:—2 to 3 pills.

LEE'S GRAVEL REMEDY.

Take of—

Sapo. Venet	4 oz.
Sal. nitre pulv	4 oz.
Oil juniper	4 oz.
Gum arabic pulv	1 oz.
Sal. absynth	1 oz.

Beat into a mass.

Dose:—One pill three times a day on an empty stomach.

Keep the mass entirely excluded from the air, in a bladder or wide mouth bottle covered with oiled silk. Pills to be made of the size of buck shot. Drink *dandelion tea* for a constant drink—"*nothing else.*"

LEE'S LITHONTRIPTIC.

Take of

Powdered castile soap	2 oz.
Carbonate of potassium	4 dr.
Nitrate of potassium	2 dr.
Powdered gum arabic	5 dr.
Oil of juniper	2 fl. dr.

Mix. —*Druggists Circular.*

LIEBIG'S CORN CURE.

The following formula for Liebig's Corn Cure is said to be very effective:

Take of—

Extract of cannabis indica ...	5 parts.
Salicylic acid.....	30 parts.
Collodion	240 parts.

Mix until dissolved. Apply with a camel-hair pencil four consecutive nights and mornings to form a thick coating. The collodion protects the corn from irritation and rubbing, while the extract of cannabis indica acts as an anodyne, and the salicylic acid dissolves and disintegrates the corn.

For relieving the pain of corns the following has been recommended:

Take of—

Powdered sugar of lead.....	1 dr.
Powdered myrrh	1 dr.
Powdered camphor.....	1 dr.
Powdered litharge.....	1 dr.
Sweet oil and saxoline, of each...	sufficient.

Make the powders into stiff paste with sweet oil, then add saxoline to bring up to the consistency of an ointment. It is stated that this application gives an almost instant relief.

The following is a formula sometimes used to dissolve and soften corns:

Take of—

Solution of potassa	1 dr.
Tincture of iodine.....	1 dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.
Water sufficient to make	1 oz.

LAFAYETTE MIXTURE.

This is a gonorrhœa mixture, much used in this section of the country. In New York it is very generally used in the hospitals and dispensaries. Its formula is as follows:

Take of—

Balsam of copaiba	½ fl. oz.
Spirit of nitrous ether	½ fl. oz.
Comp. spirit of lavender.....	½ fl. oz.
Solution of potassa	1 fl. dr.
Mucilage of acacia, enough to make	4 fl. oz.

Mix the balsam with the solution of potassa, then add the two spirits. Put the requisite amount of mucilage into a bottle, pour the other mixture on top, and mix the whole by agitation.

In some institutions it is customary to use equal volumes of mucilage and syrup, instead of mucilage alone.—*American Druggist.*

LINDSEY'S PAIN CURE.

"This is an excellent application for pain of any kind, or in any place, and especially for neuralgia and inflammatory rheumatism."

I obtained this from Mr. G. W. Snyder, of Des Moines, Iowa, the present manufacturer, who very readily gets 50 cents for ¾ of an ounce.

Alcohol	4 oz.
Ethereal oil of wine	4 dr.
No. six	4 oz.
Spts. camphor	4 oz.
Oil hemlock	2 oz.
Oil cinnamon	1 dr.
Oil sassafras	1 oz.
Oil cloves	4 dr.
Ether	2 oz.
Chloroform	2 oz.
Sweet spirits of nitre	4 oz.
Chloral hydrate	2 oz.
Lard oil	4 oz.
Oil cedar	4 oz.
Oil origanum	1 oz.
Oil wintergreen	2 dr.

Mix. It may be taken internally in doses of 5 to 60 drops.

The number six is tincture of capsicum and myrrh, made double strength. The spirits of camphor is also made double strength by the aid of chloroform.

—*Dr. McCann in Medical World.*

LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Take of—

Powdered myrrh	1 oz.
Powdered aloes	1 oz.
Balsam fir	1 troy oz.
Alcohol	8 fl. oz.

Mix. —*National Druggist.*

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.

Take of—

Quillaya saponaria (soap bark)... 4 lb.
Alcohol (65 per cent.) ..... 2 gal.

Macerate and filter:

Tinct. (as above) ..... 100 parts.
Coal tar ..... 50 parts.

Mix. After eight days, filter. Used externally in skin diseases.

LEAD IN HAIR RESTORATIVES.

There is a popular impression that the continued use of hair restoratives leads to paralysis. In the light of the facts below it is not strange that lead paralysis is caused by these preparations.

The following is taken from the report of Prof. C. F. Chandler to the N. Y. Board of Health:

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 5.26 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 0.31 gr.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 6.45 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 0.68 gr.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 2.81 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 0.08 gr.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

This is an ammoniacal solution of nitrate of silver, containing 4.76 grains of the nitrate in one fluid ounce. It contains no other metals.

Clark's Distilled Restorative for the Hair.

This preparation contains in one fluid ounce:

Lead in solution ..... 0.11 gr.

L. Knittel's Indian Hair Tonique.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 5.16 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 1.13 gr.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 0.22 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 0.80 gr.

Pearson & Co.'s Circassian Hair Rejuvenator.

One fluid ounce contains:

Lead in solution ..... 1.40 gr.
Lead in the sediment ..... 1.31 gr.

LITTLE HOP PILLS.

"For headache, biliousness, weak nerves, dyspepsia, constipation, deranged liver, and general debility." Manufactured by the Hop Pill Manufacturing Company, New London, Conn. Weight of 12 pills = 16 grains. They contain oil of peppermint, podophyllin, rhubarb in small quantities, and probably extract of colocynth. Sugar coated.

Allowing four or five grains for sugar coating, we suggest the following as a formula closely resembling the original:

Take of—

Podophyllin	3 gr.
Ext. colocynth	6 gr.
Oil of peppermint	1 drop.
Ext. rhubarb	sufficient.

Mix, divide into 12 pills and coat heavily with sugar.—*New Idea.*

LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Take of—

Sugar	10 dr.
Starch	10 dr.
Gum arabic	5 dr.
Lactucarium	75 gr.

Equal parts each of

Vinegar of squills,
Oxymel of squills,
Wine of ipecac.

The last three are to be mixed and evaporated to one-sixth the original bulk and added to the powders in quantity sufficient to make a mass of proper consistence. This is to be divided into lozenges of seven and one-half grains each.

LOWNDES'S MAGIC CREAM.

Take of—

Hydrarg. ammoniat	1 part.
Zinc oxide	3 parts.

Must be thoroughly incorporated in powder; sufficient glycerine and lard then added to make a stiff cream.

For application to venereal ulcers.

LOW'S MAGNETIC LINIMENT.

Low's Magnetic Liniment is a thin, reddish liquid, put up in panel bottle (containing three fluid ounces) with a rubber cork. It contains according to our analysis, oil of turpentine, capsicum, camphor, ammonia, oil of sassafras, and alcohol. The following formula furnishes a liniment nearly identical in contents, character, and color:

Take of—

Oil of turpentine.....	90 parts.
Tinct. of capsicum.....	120 parts.
Spirits of camphor.....	960 parts.
Stronger water of ammonia..	90 parts.
Alcohol (sp. gr. 820).....	180 parts.
Oil of sassafras.....	6 parts.
Fluid ext. of sassafras.....	40 parts.
Total (parts by weight)..	1486

—*New Idea.*

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The following formula will exactly duplicate the original:

Take of—

Castor oil.....	1 fl. oz.
Tinct. cantharides.....	1 fl. dr.

Oil of bergamot.....	20 minims.
Stronger water of ammonia...	1 drop.
Alcohol sufficient to make....	3 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

MAGNETIC LINIMENT.

Take of—

Tinct. of cantharides.....	2 dr.
Oil of origanum.....	1 oz.
Muriate ammonia	2 dr.
Sulphuric ether.....	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	1 pt.

Mix.

MALVINA CREAM.

Prepared by Prof. I. Hubert, inventor and proprietor, Toledo, Ohio. "Warranted to remove freckles, beautify the complexion, and preserve the smoothness of the skin." Used in conjunction with Malvina Lotion. According to our examination it is as follows: Put up in a white glass ointment jar, containing 386 grains of a white, pleasant appearing and pleasant smelling ointment, which consists of white wax, white petrolatum, a bismuth salt, and mercuric chloride in very small quantities. We recommend the following formula as one which will make a preparation closely resembling the original:

Take of—

Saxoline	265 gr.
White wax	50 gr.
Spermaceti	30 gr.
Bismuth oxychloride	40 gr.
Mercuric chloride	½ gr.
Spirit of rose (4 drams of oil to 1 pint)	20 minims.
Oil of bitter almonds	$\frac{1}{10}$ minim.

Warm the saxoline, white wax, and spermaceti together until melted. While cooling incorporate the bismuth oxychloride and the mercuric chloride, this last previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and when nearly cold, stir in the perfumes. —*New Idea.*

MALVINA LOTION.

"AN ADDITION TO MALVINA CREAM."

"This lotion should be used as directed with the Malvina Cream, as it is of great importance to cure freckles, pimples, moth patches, liver mole, ringworm, and salt rheum. It straightens wrinkles in face, speeds the respiration of the blood, cleanses and softens the skin to youthful freshness."

Put up in a white glass, square bottle, holding 4½ fluid ounces of a milky-white fluid, with a powder in suspension. No quantitative estimates were attempted. In solution we found mercuric chloride, and the powder in suspension is a carbonate or subcarbonate of zinc. The milky fluid is evidently an emulsion of almonds poorly made. The following

formula will make a preparation in most respects similar to Malvina Lotion. Make up an emulsion of almonds (2 drams to 1 pint) with rose-water. In one pint of this fluid dissolve two grains of mercuric chloride, and suspend in the mixture three drams of zinc oxide. —*New Idea.*

MATHIEU'S VERMIFUGE.

Take of—

Tin filings	1 oz.
Fern root	¾ oz.
Worm-seed	½ oz.
Ext. of jalap	1 dr.
Sulphate of potassa	1 dr.

Honey to form an electuary.

A tea-spoonful every three hours for two days, then substitute the following:

Jalap	2 scruples.
Sulphate of potassa	2 scruples.
Scammony	1 scruple.
Gamboge	10 gr.

Make into an electuary with honey and give the same dose as the preceding.

MEIBOM'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

Take of—

Benzoin	10 parts.
Dragon's blood	10 parts.
Opium	10 parts.
Bals. Peru	10 parts.

Spermaceti	5 parts.
Butter	10 parts.
Sweet oil of almonds	50 parts.
Oil of turpentine	100 parts.
Acetic acid	2 parts.

Digest for some days, frequently shaking, and strain through linen.

To be rubbed on the breast once daily and taken internally once or twice daily, in doses of ten to fifteen drops, for coughs and catarrh.

METZ'S BALSAM.

Metz's Balsam, which is quite popular in some sections of the country, it is said is prepared as follows:

Take of—

Linseed oil	180 parts.
Olive oil	180 parts.
Oil of laurel berries	30 parts.
Turpentine (oleo-resin)	60 parts.

Melt by a gentle heat and add:

Powdered aloes	8 parts.
Powdered verdigris	12 parts.
Powdered white vitriol	6 parts.

Pour into a bottle and add:

Oil of juniper	15 parts.
Oil of cloves	4 parts.

Mix by shaking.

It is used as a dressing for ulcers, boils, wounds, etc. —*National Druggist.*

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

This widely advertised liniment comes in a round bottle surrounded by a circular and enclosed in a lithographic wrapper. The bottle holds 1¾ fluid ounces of a preparation which is a light brownish emulsion, smelling of petroleum products and terebinthinate oils. The following may be taken as a very fair duplicate:

Take of—

Oil turpentine	½ dr.
Oil thyme	½ dr.
Oil amber, crude	½ dr.
Black oil	1 dr.
Kerosene oil	3 dr.
Water	3 oz. 2 dr.
Soap	35 gr.
Caustic potash	3 gr.

The soap should be placed, together with the alkali, in a flask, and then dissolved in two ounces of *hot* water; add the mixed oils in very small quantities at a time, with vigorous shaking. When the mixture has once assumed a creamy consistency, the oils may be added more rapidly; but in any case, reasonable care should be observed, and this is true in adding more water, which should be quite warm, until the full pint is made. If the oils do not emulsify readily, it is necessary to begin over again, as either too much oil was added at first, or the water was not warm enough. Strict attention must be paid to both of these considerations in order to insure success. —*New Idea.*

MILLER'S GOLDEN OIL.

The label on bottle of Miller's Golden Oil states it will cure diphtheria, bronchitis, coughs, colds, whooping-cough, catarrh in the head, croup, burns, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, toothache, headache, pains in the side, breast and neck, sore throat, earache, stiff neck, sprains, wounds, bruises, broken breasts, salt rheum, sore eyes, tetter, asthma, frosted feet, piles, deafness, corns, etc.

Directions.—This oil should be taken inwardly and applied externally.

According to *New Idea*, this consists mainly of:

Essential oil of lavender.....	20 minims.
Essential oil of eucalyptus.....	20 minims.
Essential oil of sassafras.....	20 minims.
Oil of turpentine.....	1 fl. dr.
Cotton-seed oil	7 fl. dr.

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE.

"A certain, safe, and effectual remedy for sore, weak, and inflamed eyes. Prepared only by E. Taylor, chemical works, Rochester, N. Y."

This preparation consists of a small quantity of oxide of mercury, and a considerable quantity of oxide of zinc, disseminated through a fatty base, seemingly lard, stiffened with a little white wax. We offer the following as an efficient substitute:

Saxoline, snow white.....	350 gr.
White wax	130 gr.

Oxide of zinc.....	45 gr.
Oxide of mercury	5 gr.
Oil of lavender.....	10 drops.

Melt the white wax and saxoline together, and stir constantly while cooling. As soon as the mass begins to solidify incorporate the oxides and oil of lavender.

—*New Idea.*

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER

Is said to be composed of tar and extract of belladonna, of each equal parts.

MITCHELL'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF PILES.

In the year 1871, there lived in the village of Clinton, Illinois, a young physician named Mitchell. His practice was small, and afforded him superabundant leisure, which he employed in devising a new treatment for piles. Being a good thinker, he soon conceived the idea of treating hemorrhoids by the hypodermic injection of a mixture of olive oil and carbolic acid.

Having tried his plan upon an old farmer of the neighborhood, he accomplished a triumphant cure. The old farmer was delighted and garrulous, and the young doctor was needy but ambitious, and the two made a sort of co-partnership, the old farmer attending to the advertising while the young doctor received the patients and punctured their piles and their pockets with his hypodermic syringe. Knowledge of their methods spread. Certain itinerants began to

sell the secret to others, pledging them to secrecy in turn, and binding each to practice only in the district for which he had "purchased the right." Two men in Chicago are said to have paid three thousand dollars for the exclusive secret "right" to a certain portion of Illinois, including their city. Flocks of itinerants bought the secret of each other, and traversed the country in every direction until their handbills fluttered on the shores of the Pacific ocean. In the year 1876 one of the quacks revealed to us his method, and by taking measures adapted to the purpose, we found that his information was correct. We then entered into correspondence with a considerable number of the itinerants, some of whom seemed willing to make a clean breast. We also communicated with a large number of regular physicians who had observed the practice of the itinerants, and in some cases had made use of the method themselves. In the course of this investigation, we received about 300 letters, and got rough estimates of the results of the injections in about 3,300 cases. Mitchell commenced with a mixture of one part of carbolic acid to two parts of olive oil, but he gradually varied from his first method, and at length, as I am informed, he partly abandoned the injections and adopted the plan of tearing the interior of the piles to pieces by angular needles set in handles. He probably met some of the dangerous accidents which have occurred in the injection practice and changed to the needles on that account. His disciples, however, persisted,

and in their hands the injections were varied in numerous ways. One of the itinerants wrote us that he had tested "every caustic in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms," but that he came back to the carbolic acid as the best, "and the stronger the better." The excipients generally used were oil, glycerine or alcohol, to which water was sometimes added. Carbolic acid was generally, but not always, the active ingredient, and the strength varied from twenty to one hundred per cent. We were disappointed on the whole in the results. Although there were many beautiful cures, thirteen deaths were reported to us out of about 3,304 cases, besides a large number of dangerous abscesses, sloughings, and in some cases prolonged and terrible pain, or desperate shock, the latter being probably from embolism. In a number of cases very dangerous hemorrhages occurred, presumed to be from the spasmodic grip of the sphincter bursting the thin walls of a pile, squeezing out the clot, and letting loose the floodgates of the hemorrhoidal veins, which, above the verge, have no valves.

The itinerants varied greatly the strength of the fluids used. The weak solutions acted more mildly than the others, but they often failed of cure. The strong preparations almost always cured the piles, but they produced a multitude of cases of abscesses and sloughings. The Michigan itinerant above mentioned states, that he preferred positive results, and always sought to cause the piles to suppurate or

mortify, and to that end he "preferred carbolic acid, and the stronger the better." Some of them use the acid at a strength of only three per cent. and others as high as ninety-five per cent. Regular physicians were for a number of years wholly at a loss to account for the success which these itinerants obtained. Our own discovery of the secret resulted partly from the indiscretion of a "specialist," who exemplified the saying, *in vino veritas*, and partly from the information obtained by a Chicago druggist, who furnished the same man and others their solutions. We published the knowledge thus obtained simultaneously in five prominent medical journals, and as a result were shortly in receipt of hundreds of letters from persons of all classes, with reports of thousands of cases, and the results, both good and bad, of the method. The sale of "rights" ceased quickly. The sums paid for exclusive rights, in a limited district, were from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

—*Andrews's Rectal and Anal Surgery.*

MOTHER SIEGEL'S SYRUP.

Take of—

Conc. decoction of aloes (1 to 4)	60 m.
Borax	1.3 gm
Capsicum, powdered	0.13 gm
Gentian, powdered	2.3 gm
Sassafras oil	0.3 gm.
Wintergreen oil	0.12 gm.
Rectified spirit	7.5 gm.
Fluid extract dandelion	7.5 gm.
Syrup	125 gm.

MOXIE—A NERVE FOOD.

A correspondent desires to know the composition of Moxie Nerve Food, extensively advertised "as a very lively enemy to rum," etc. "Though neither a stimulant, poison, tonic, nor medicine, and contains not a drop of alcohol, yet it satisfies the drunkard's thirst better than anything else." * * * "It has created more excitement in the East than the railroad or the telegraph, and in Washington they all drink it, from the President down." Such is the driveling language of a quack nostrum, boomed by a retired homœopath for the benefit of the dissipated élite. As usual, a romantic story goes with the nerve food, how it is prepared from a plant discovered by one Lieut. Moxie, and, "being entirely unknown to the botanists," was named in his honor. A large reward is offered for any chemist who can produce its equal, or give a correct analysis of the wonderful nerve food. This "Moxie," despite the wonderful tale of its discovery, and although so "wholly unknown to botanists," is, we presume to say, a plant otherwise termed avena sativa. The great "Nerve Food" is a decoction of oats, made into a syrup and flavored with sassafras and wintergreen.

—*Western Druggist.*

MURRAY'S INFALLIBLE SYSTEM TONIC, M. I. S. T.

Manufactured by the M. I. S. T. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., S. B. Murray, manager. Claimed by them to be

"the only scrofula, catarrh, blood, liver, and kidney medicine on earth." This preparation is put up in small gelatine capsules, each containing on an average 2¼ grains of a brown, bitter, pasty mass. Retail price is $1.00 per box containing 50 capsules. Our examination proved it to be:

Aloes	50 gr.
Cinnamon, pulv	25 gr.
Glycyrrhiza root, pulv	25 gr.
Water	sufficient.

Make into a pill mass with a little water, and divide into 50 parts. Press into gelatine capsules for use.

—*New Idea.*

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

Take of—

Oil of origanum	4 oz.
Oil of rosemary	4 oz.
Oil of amber	4 oz.
Oil of hemlock	4 oz.
Turpentine	4 pts.
Linseed oil	6 pts.

Mix. For external use only.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Take of—

Ol. santal alb. opt.	2 fl. dr.
Tinct. cubebs	½ fl. oz.
Spts. lavender comp	½ fl. oz.
Spt. nit. dulc	½ fl. oz.
Ol. cassia opt	15 drops.
Syr. acacia	2½ fl. oz.

Mix Dose:—A tea-spoonful before meals.

OIL OF GLADNESS.

Take of—

Oil of marjoram	1 fl. dr.
Oil of peppermint	1 fl. dr.
Oil of horsemint	1 fl. dr.
Ether	2 fl. dr.
Tincture of capsicum	4 fl. dr.
Tincture of opium	1 fl. dr.
Tincture of red sanders	1 fl. dr.
Alcohol, sufficient quantity to make	8 fl. oz.

Mix. —*Druggists' Circular.*

OIL OF JOY.

Take of—

Alcohol	4 pts.
Gum camphor	½ oz.
Oil of sassafras	1 oz.
Oil of cedar	1 oz.
Tinct. of guaiac	1 oz.
Tincture of capsicum	2 oz.
Water of ammonia	4 oz.
Chloroform	3 oz.

Mix.

OLIVE BRANCH.

Olive Branch consists of powdered jequirity made into suppositories, with cocoa butter or white wax.

—*Boston Journal of Health.*

ORANGE BLOSSOM.

Claimed by its proprietors to be a positive cure for all female diseases. The article is in the form of a

vaginal suppository. Our analysis shows it to be about as follows: An oblong body, about one inch long, by one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick, weighing full two grammes (31 grains). A single fold of heavy tin foil surrounds and encloses a light, grayish-yellow, unguentous mass, of a rancid, fatty odor, and astringent, metallic taste. The reaction very acid. The constituents are:

Zinc sulphate	1 dr.
Alum	15 gr.
Cocoa butter	3 dr.
White wax	½ dr.
Oil sweet almonds	1½ dr.
Ext. henbane	1 gr.

—*New Idea.*

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE, OR CELEBRATED AGUE CURE.

Take of—

Sulph. quinine	2 dr.
Fluid ext. leptandra	2 dr.
Saturated tinct. stillingia	4 oz.
Fluid ext. podophyllin	3 dr.
Oil of sassafras	10 drops.
Oil of wintergreen	10 drops.
New Orleans molasses sufficient to make	8 oz.

Mix. Dose:—One to two tea-spoonfuls.

OZONE UTERINE WAFERS.

Ozone Uterine wafers consist of powdered jequirity in capsules.

While jequirity is of value in uterine diseases, it should be used with caution.

—*Boston Journal of Health.*

PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.

Take of—

Best carpenter's glue.....	120 parts.
Acetic acid	10 parts.
Water.....	130 parts.
Alum	1 part.

Digest in water bath until dissolved, and when cold add

Alcohol	30 parts.

—*New Idea.*

PALMER'S COSMETIC LOTION

is said to be a weak (one per cent.) solution of sulpho-carbolate of zinc in glycerine and rose-water.

—*Western Druggist.*

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

are composed of acetic extract of colchicum and extract of hyoscyamus. —*New Idea.*

GRAVES'S GOUT PREVENTIVE

is a mixture made by steeping, for one week, dried orange peel and hiera picra, of each one ounce, and rhubarb, half an ounce, in brandy, one pint.

PARSONS'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.

Take of —

Chloroform	12 parts.
Tinct. aconite	12 parts.
Tinct. capsicum	4 parts.
Tinct. pyrethrum	2 parts.
Oil cloves	2 parts.
Camphor	2 parts.

Dissolve the camphor in the chloroform, then add oil of cloves, and then the tinctures. The venerable Dr. Parsons, in sending this formula for publication, says: "I cannot expect to remain much longer in this world, and I want the profession to know the value of this local anæsthetic."

—*Southern Dental Journal.*

PATTERSON'S EMULSION OF PUMPKIN SEEDS.

Patterson's Emulsion of Pumpkin Seeds is said to be a good emulsion for expelling tapeworms.

Take two ounces of pumpkin seeds, peel and pound to a paste with sugar, then add by degrees eight fluid ounces of water, the whole to be taken in two or three draughts at short intervals.

ACTINA.

Prof. Flavel B. Tiffany, of the University Medical College, this city, says the extensively advertised "Actina" has this composition:

Menthol crystals	1 dr.
Alcohol	½ dr.
Ether sulph.	1 dr.
Oil mustard	2 dr.
Sponge sufficient to make	1 oz.

Or

Menthol crystals	1 dr.
Ether hydrobromic	1 dr.
Oil mustard	2 dr.
Sponge sufficient to make	1 oz.

—*Kansas City Med. Index.*

PEEKSKILL'S COUGH SYRUP.

Take of—

Syrup of tolu	5 fl. oz.
Syrup of ipecac	1 fl. oz.
Paregoric	4 fl. dr.
Syrup of wild cherry	1 fl. oz.

Mix. —*Medical World.*

PERRY'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PURIFIER.

Take of—

Turkey-corn root	2 lb.
Stillingia root	2 lb.
Sarsaparilla root	2 lb.
Yellow-dock root	2 lb.
Sassafras bark	1 lb.

Simple syrup	2 gal.
Diluted alcohol	32 pt.
Iodide of potassa	2 lb.
Water	sufficient.

Percolate roots and bark with diluted alcohol, add syrup, then iodide of potassa. Dissolve in water to make six gallons. —*Kilner's Modern Pharmacy.*

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

Take of—

Gum myrrh	2¼ lb.
Capsicum	10 oz.
Gum opium	8 oz.
Gum benzoin	6 oz.
Gum guiac	3 oz.
Gum camphor	10 oz.
Alcohol	5 gal.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.

The formula for this old and popular remedy is as follows:

Take of—

Olive oil	4 dr.
Spermaceti	1½ dr.
White wax	½ dr.

Melt together, and add gradually, under trituration in a warm mortar, to the following in fine powder, and thoroughly mix:

White precipitate	20 gr.
Oxide zinc	30 gr.
Acid benzoic	2 gr.
Morphine sulph	¾ gr.
Oil rosemary	½ gr.

Finally stir until cool, and preserve in a well covered vessel. —*Western Druggist.*

PARSONS'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

Take of—

Aloes	1 gr.
Calomel	½ gr.
Powd. colocynth	½ gr.
Gamboge	½ gr.
Soap	½ gr.
Mandrake root	½ gr.
Oil peppermint	½ gr.

Mix.

PHENOL SODIQUE

is said to be composed of—

Carbolic acid	188 gr.
Caustic soda	31 gr.
Distilled water	4 fl. oz.

Mix.

ANTI-FAT.

Antifat is a fluid extract of bladder wrack (fucus vesiculosus). It is prepared from the fresh plant (preferably), 7½ pounds being used to make 40 oz. of the extract, with proof spirit as the menstruum.

—*New Idea.*

PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

Take of—

Savin	150 gr.
Cinchona	150 gr.
Agaric	75 gr.
Cinnamon	75 gr.
Water sufficient to make a decoction of	8 fl. oz.

To this add—

Acacia	150 gr.
Sugar	75 gr.
Tinct. digitalis	½ fl. dr.
Opium	½ fl. dr.
Oil anise	8 drops.

Dissolve the gum and sugar in the strained decoction, then add—

Alcohol, 2 fluid ounces, in which the oil has previously been dissolved.

—*Western Druggist, from Hager.*

PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Take of—

Fluid extract of cinchona	16 oz.
Fluid extract of columbo	4 oz.
Fluid extract of guaiacum	8 oz.
Fluid extract of licorice	4 oz.
Tincture of opium	1 oz.
Podophyllin (resinoid)	120 gr.
Glycerine	6 fl. pt.
Alcohol	sufficient.

Dissolve the podophyllin in the alcohol, and add the rest of the ingredients.

Mix them. Dose:—A tea-spoonful.

—*The Drug Mill.*

PIMPLE LOTION.

Take of—

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Borax	4 dr.
Glycerine	2 fl. oz.
Tannin	2 dr.
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.
Rose-water	10 fl. oz.

Mix and dissolve. Apply night and morning.

—*Druggists' Circular.*

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Tinct. tolu	½ oz.
Fl. ext. lobelia	2 dr.
Fl. ext. cannabis indica	2 dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.
Sulph. morphia	4 gr.
Tartar emetic	4 gr.
Ess. mentha viridis	10 drops.
Water	8 oz.
Sugar	14 oz.

Mix the fluid extracts, tincture of tolu, chloroform and essence of spearmint, and shake with the sugar in a bottle. Dissolve with the morphine and tartar emetic in hot water, then add the water to the sugar in a bottle.

Dose:—One tea-spoonful. —*New Idea.*

PLATT'S CHLORIDES.

Platt's Chlorides we found to be approximately as follows:

Take of—

Magnesium chloride.....	1½ parts.
Potassium chloride.....	1½ parts.
Sodium chloride	1½ parts.
Zinc chloride.....	7½ parts.
Aluminum chloride	7½ parts.
Water, sufficient quantity ...	100 parts.

—*New Idea.*

PLEIS'S FIT POWDERS

Are said to be:

Bromide of potassium	15 gr.
Powdered gentian.....	5 gr.

Mix. Make one powder.

—*The Drug Mill.*

POPE'S CURE FOR NEURALGIA.

Take of—

Iodide of potash	4 dr.
Extract of conium.....	1 dr.
Comp. tinct. of cinchona	2 fl. oz.
Syrup of sarsaparilla....	4 fl. oz.

Mix. Tea-spoonful three times a day.

—*National Druggist.*

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISE SEED.

This patent preparation is merely a modification of "Paregoric Elixir," without the perceptible presence of camphor, but with the addition of a small quantity of extract of licorice, and the faintest presence of rhubarb.

The medicine is distinctly acid, owing to the presence of benzoic acid, and when water is added it becomes turbid and milky, from anise seed oil being one of the principal constituents.

The long, narrow, green bottle contains 1 fluid ounce. —*New Idea.*

PRICE'S PILE OINTMENT.

Take of—

English calomel	1 oz.
Powdered opium	½ oz.
Pure carbonate of lead	1 lb.
Oxide of zinc	1 lb.
Olive oil	2 lb.
Fresh lard (without salt)	2 lb.

Mix by trituration in wedgewood mortar. It was put up in two-ounce gallipots, tied over with a bit of bladder, and was sold readily at $1, the principal purchasers being river and flat-boat men.

PROCTOR'S VERMIFUGE.

Take of—

Santonine.....	16 gr.
Fluid ext. of senna.....	2 oz.
Fluid ext. of pink-root.....	2 oz.

Dose for a child two years old, one tea-spoonful night and morning until purging takes place. Used to expel stomach worms from children.

QUICK STOP FOR HEADACHES.

WARRANTED TO CURE NERVOUS AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Directions—A tea-spoonful in a little water; may be repeated in three hours if necessary. Prepared by E. F. Mattison, Providence, R. I.

This preparation comes in a small pink carton, with printing in a bluish color. The bottle is a panel and contains 7 fluid drams of a greenish fluid, having a strong camphoraceous odor. Owing to the small amount of preparation contained in the bottle, a full examination was not obtained, as it required three bottles to determine the amount and nature of the alkaloid which it contains. Besides camphor, it contains a little over 1¾ grains of cocaine to the bottle; that is about ¼ grain of the alkaloidal salt to the dose. The greenish color is evidently due to some greenish fluid extract and underneath the camphor there is an odor suggestive of henbane, though we

failed to isolate any alkaloid having decided mydriatic qualities. The cocaine dilated the pupil slightly, but this dilation was attributed to the cocaine itself, which is reported to sometimes have this effect.

—*New Idea.*

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

The interest excited by studies in bacteriology is not confined entirely to scientific circles. The popular mind has got hold of it, magnified it, and probably is now a fertile field for the propagation of quackery. One Mr. Radam, of Texas, has come forth with a great discovery that all diseases are due to microbes, and has therefore given to the world his preparation which is sure death to all microbes and, it is to be inferred, is therefore sure cure for all disease. With a considerable amount of literary rot of this kind, Radam's Microbe Killer is introduced and advertised. Dr. R. G. Eccles, in a four and a half column article, in the *Druggists' Circular*, manages to give the following formula for the preparation:

Take of—

Sulphuric acid (strong).....	4 dr.
Hydrochloric acid.....	1 dr.
Red wine (about).....	1 oz.
Well water	1 gal.

Radam's Microbe Killer brings $3 per gallon. Its use is not wholly unattended with danger, especially when used through long periods of time.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Take of—

Aloes	4 parts.
Jalap	2 parts.
Ginger	2 parts.
Myrrh	2 parts.

Make into a mass with mucilage and divide into 2-grain pills, of which about four dozen are put into each box. —*Cooley.*

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Take of—

Soap liniment, about	1½ oz.
Tinct. capsicum, about	½ oz.
Water of ammonia, about	½ oz.
Alcohol, about	½ oz.

—*J. J. Pierson, Ph.C.*

DR. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

A somewhat turbid ginger extract, containing cardamoms, made with sugar and inclined to ferment.

—*Hager.*

Mr. H. B. Parsons gives the following:

Take of—

Potassium iodide	2.5 grm.
Concentrated sarsaparilla decoction	15 grm.
Bitter almond water	10 grm.

Syrup	30 grm.
Parrish's simple elixir	90 grm.
Distilled water	250 grm.
Caramel sufficient to color.	

RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.

Sold in white, square bottles containing 1½ fluid ounces. It is a yellowish syrup, next to odorless, and upon examination we find it to be composed about thus:

Take of—

Fluid ext. squills	2 fl. dr.
Fluid ext. senega	2 fl. dr.
Soluble essence tolu	2 fl. dr.
Tartar emetic	4 gr.
White sugar	4 oz. av.
Water to make	4 fl. oz.

It is readily prepared by rubbing the tartar emetic and sugar well together, adding the fluid extracts and essence of tolu, and then enough water to make, after short slight heating and straining, 4 fluid ounces. Each fluid ounce of the syrup contains 1 grain of tartar emetic. —*New Idea.*

REAVE'S EMBROCATION.

Take of—

Olive oil	1½ oz.
Aq. ammonia	1 oz.
Goulard's extract of lead	1 oz.
Oil origanum	2 oz.

Mix,

RED STAR COUGH CURE.

The Charles A. Vogeler Company are out with a new candidate for patronage in the quackery line, called the "Red Star Cough Cure," which title is their trade mark. They state that it is absolutely free from morphine and other narcotics, as well as emetics. We purchased a bottle of it and have submitted it to examination, and find that it is a syrupy preparation of wild-cherry bark, with a little tar and slight trace of chloroform or chloric ether, with possibly a little bitter-almond added. It is put up in a green panel bottle, containing full three fluid ounces. It is a clear, reddish-brown syrup, of thick substance, has a very faint acid reaction; but has pronounced bitter-almond flavor, and tarry taste and odor. —*New Idea.*

REE'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Take of—

Spts. chloroform	12 oz.
Spts. lavender, comp.....	12 oz.
Vin. opium.....	3 oz.
Oil of cloves.....	40 drops.

Mix.

REX MAGNUS.

According to *Science*, the composition is roughly indicated by the following formula:

Take of—

Boric acid	67 per cent.
Borax	
Chloride of potassium....	15 per cent.
Water.....	18 per cent.

DR. RICHMOND'S SAMARITAN NERVINE.

This preparation is intended to cure not alone fits and all nervous diseases, but also the defects of moral character. Below we give a few of their absurd statements.

"A bad temper can be treated just as successfully with a dose of medicine, as a cough or a headache. Dishonesty in a servant need not be punished by discharging him; you have only to give him some of this marvelous medicine. If your son will not study his lessons, do not send him to bed early, or threaten him with more severe correction, but give him Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine for one week, and he will become the most studious and diligent child in school. There is certainly no end to the benefits which this specific has conferred upon mankind. As a peace-maker it acts like magic. A wife who had for twelve years been abused and neglected by a morose and violent husband, asked the doctor what she should do. He told her to put every day a few drops of Samaritan Nervine in his coffee. She did so, and in a surprisingly short time the morose grumbler became a lamb-like, affectionate, docile spouse. When so simple a remedy as this is at hand, there is

no longer any reason why domestic discord should continue. A miserly father refused to sanction the attentions of a poor, but respectable young man to his daughter. The loving damsel surreptitiously inserted a few drops of the Samaritan Nervine into her father's coffee each meal, and within a fortnight the stern old gentleman not only acquiesced in the lovers' marriage, but gave the bride a handsome dowry."

This article is put up in five-ounce panel bottles, poorly labeled, and it retails at $1.50 per bottle. Such an article could be put up for less than fifteen cents, including container, leaving by no means a small margin for the profit of its manufacturers.

According to our analysis, this wonderful agent has the following formula:

Potass. bromide	1 oz.
Sugar	1 oz.
Caramel	20 minims.
Water	5 oz.
Dissolve and add oil cassia	10 minims.

—*New Idea.*

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

An effectual remedy for whooping-cough, without internal medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure, without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to children, are too well known to

need any comment. The inventor and proprietor of the Embrocation can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of *the most eminent of the Faculty* now constantly recommend it as the only known *safe* and *perfect cure*, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.—*Extract from manufacturer's circular.*

Digest asafœtida ..... 2½ parts
with—
Olive oil..... 60 parts,
for some hours; decant and mix the solution with—
Oil caraway ..... 2 parts.
Oil turpentine ..... 2 parts.

And add a few drops of oil gaultheria.

—*Western Druggist*

On the wrapper enclosing the vial it is stated that the *Court Circular* says: "We find that so invaluable is it regarded by those who know most about the subject, that it is not looked upon as a patent medicine, since so many medical men prescribe it, not only in England, but in all parts of the world, including the United States, where its healing power is universally recognized; and we are now of the same opinion as those who, after a lengthened experience of its merits, pronounce it an absolute specific for this disease."

ROGERS'S EXCELSIOR CORN CURE.

Take of—

Fluid ext. cannabis indica.....	1 dr.
Sulph. morphine	20 gr.
Salicylic acid	10 gr.
Collodion to make	2 fl. oz.

Mix well.

Pare the corn down thin, apply till a coat forms; do so twice or more, and you can pick the corn out.

—*Dr. Sullivan in Medical World.*

RORICK'S FORMULA FOR INJECTING HEMORRHOIDS.

Take of—

Acid carbolic.....	2 fl. dr.
Glycerine	2 fl. dr.
Aqua	1½ fl. dr.
Fl. ext. ergot	1 fl. dr.

Mix. Three to eight drops to be injected, according to size of tumor. —*Chicago Medical Times.*

ROSALIND.

"A cosmetic for tinting the fingers, face and lips. Preserves the skin, cures chapped lips, etc. Price 50 cents. Prepared by Mrs. Mary L. Cobb, America's finest manicure." The preparation is put up in a small white-glass ointment jar.

Examination by H. W. Snow in our laboratory shows it to consist of vaseline, spermaceti, probably

also white wax, and an aniline dye related closely to eosine in its tint and general characteristics. The following formula may be taken as making a preparation similar in most respects to the original:

Eosine	10 gr.
White wax	30 gr.
Spermaceti	30 gr.
Amber saxoline	410 gr.

Mix.

The important point in the manufacture of this article is to have the aniline dye in the finest possible state of subdivision. It would perhaps not be a bad plan to use a mixture of the fatty acids from soap by precipitation of its aqueous solution with an acid. The fatty acids are soluble in alcohol, likewise the eosine, and we thus have a means of incorporating the latter substance in a most effectual manner. In case the fatty acids were used, probably their melting point would be sufficiently high without the addition of either wax or spermaceti. —*New Idea.*

RUSSELL'S BOTANIC KING.

Russell's Botanic King, Chester, Pa., consists, according to the label, of a combination of pure extracts of dandelion, mandrake, buchu, queen's root, Peruvian bark, etc., and the "et cetera," we think, is cape aloes, judging by the odor and general appearance, and this constitutes probably the bulk of the mixture. It is a coarse, brownish-black powder, put up in a

turned wood box (well caked together in this example), the box being 2 inches in diameter by 1⅛ inches deep, bearing pink label on top and around the edge. The Botanic King is stated to be a medicine of rare excellence, and the best one made for the liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, and blood. The directions are that the contents of the box shall be dissolved in a quart of water, and the dose for an adult a wine-glassful night and morning; and for a child a tea-spoonful, night and morning. From the superficial examination we have made, we should judge that it consists, as Dr. Russell states on the label, of a mixture of powdered extracts of dandelion, mandrake, buchu, yellow dock, and Peruvian bark, each 10 parts; aloes, 50 parts. —*New Idea.*

RUSSIA SALVE.

A formula for a preparation said to resemble this preparation is given in the *Druggists' Circular:*

Take of—

White pine pitch	2 lb.
Beeswax.....	1 lb.

Temper it with olive oil to the proper consistence.

The "pitch" and wax are, of course, to be melted before the "tempering" process begins.

SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Take of—

Powdered hydrastis canadensis..	1 oz.
Powdered borax.....	10 gr.
Salt	10 gr.
Ferro-cyanuret of iron..sufficient to color.	

Mix.

The above is the formula of Dr. Sage, and sold by him to Dr. Pierce, of New York, for $500.00. The formula was given to me by Dr. Sage himself, while on a visit to relatives in Switzerland county, Indiana, two years ago. —*Dr. Hewitt in Medical World.*

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

Consists, according to an analysis made by Prof. A. B. Lyons, of a distilled extract of witch-hazel, containing a little alcohol and glycerine, perhaps as much as five per cent. of the latter, and between ten and fifteen per cent. of the former (no exact determinations attempted), also an important constituent—MORPHINE—quantity not estimated.

The "solvent" consists mostly of nitre and bicarbonate of soda, with a small quantity of the yellow powder, insoluble or sparingly soluble in water—probably a vegetable powder. —*New Idea.*

SAUL'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Take of—

Comp. tinct. benzoin	2 oz.
Tinct. tolu	2 oz.
Chloroform	1 dr.
Sulphuric ether	1 dr.
Aromatic spts. of ammonia	1 oz.
Oil of tar	1 dr.
Rectified spirits	5 oz.

Mix. Use with Cutler's inhaler.

—*Dr. Brucker in Medical World.*

SAWYER'S UTERINE PASTILLES.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we secured a sample of the above articles. They come in little oblong blocks, about ½ inch long and ¼ inch square at the end, weighing each on an average about 20 grains. The circular which comes with them is addressed, of course, to the female sex, and is well calculated to produce alarm in the young. It is another sample of the demoralizing documents which unscrupulous quacks are continually circulating among the laity, in order to create alarm and profit by this alarm. The circular, after first dilating upon the physical and mental beauty of women, proceeds to trace these to the sexual, and afterwards paints the horrors of family quarrels, divorce, imbecility, and lunacy which follow in the train of a diseased sexual system. Then comes a description of the diseases

peculiar to women, and all of which are curable by using $8 worth of these wonderful pastilles. The most creditable portions of the circular we will reprint in full, as it pertains to the *auxiliary* treatment to be pursued, and which in reality, we should say, is the treatment of *primary* importance, if any treatment at all is necessary:

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Just before retiring at night insert one of the pastilles as far up the vagina as possible with the finger; it should be placed as near the womb as possible to render its action most effective; then the patient should retire at once; this should be done every night except during menstruation. In cases of leucorrhœa and ulceration, the patient should wash thoroughly both night and morning with castile soap and tepid water, using nothing but the hand, and this should be followed carefully until the leucorrhœa and ulceration has entirely disappeared.

RULES OF HYGIENE.

The patient should use a good, nourishing diet, with plenty of good meat of some kind; beefsteak is the best. Fat meats and pastry should not be used at all; use but little tea or coffee. In case when the patient is incapable of taking the proper amount of food at a time, it will be found beneficial to take but two meals a day for a time, until they can take a full meal. Some graham bread or oat meal can often be used to advantage.

BATHING.

Bathing the entire body should never be done oftener than once a week, and then it should be done in a warm room by bathing and rubbing part of the body at a time with water that feels most agreeable. Sleep should be abundant and an abstinence from all sexual excitement should be strictly adhered to. All surrounding influences which are not conducive to a cheerful, happy state of mind should be done away with.

DRESS.

Care taken in comfortably and properly dressing the body is an important factor in the recovery; the feet and lower limbs should be dressed warmly, and great care taken that the skirts are hung from the shoulders and cause no weight upon the abdomen. Ladies suffering from prolapsus or falling of the womb can never recover unless they observe this strictly.

We gave the preparation some little attention, and will give the quack credit for doing comparatively little harm, in a physical sense, when we consider the possibilities. He proceeds evidently on the faith-cure principle, and his auxiliary treatment, rather than on the actual medicinal efficacy of his own pastilles. They consist, according to our examination, of nothing but flour, made into a paste and allowed to harden in the form of small oblong blocks.

—*New Idea.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The following formula for Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was given to me by an old lady several years ago, who professed to know all about the late Dr. Schenck when he commenced:

Take of—

Wormwood	½ oz.
Catnip	½ oz.
Tansy	½ oz.
Hyssop	½ oz.
Hoarhound	½ oz.
Hops	½ oz.
Chamomile	½ oz.
Comfrey	½ oz.
Senega	½ oz.
Elecampane	½ oz.

Boil with sufficient water to make, after straining, one quart; then add:

Gum arabic	1½ oz.
Liquorice	1½ oz.

then one good-sized Indian turnip, and finally add:

Sugar	3 lb.
Brandy	½ pint.
Juice of two lemons.	

—*H. M. Wilder in Pharmaceutical Record.*

KOHLER'S ONE NIGHT CORN CURE.

This is claimed to consist of lard containing 25 per cent of salicylic acid. —*Western Druggist.*

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

Take of—

Tinct. of opium	1½ oz.
Tinct. of opium, benzoated	20 oz.
Tinct. of Canada castor	5 oz.
Cochineal, ground	1 oz.

Mix. Dose for adults:—20 to 30 drops, morning and evening. Not to be given to children under ten years of age. —*Hager.*

SEA-SHORE DIPHTHERIA AND SORE-THROAT SPECIFIC.

Manufactured by H. S. Kinmouth, M.D., Asbury Park, New Jersey. This preparation is put up in a panel bottle holding full two ounces of a slightly yellowish astringent liquid, having a specific gravity of 1.024. According to our analysis, it contains 11¾ grains of solid matter to each fluid ounce, which upon examination proved to be chloride of iron (4¾ grains per fluid ounce, equal to 9¼ minims of liq. ferri chloridi, U. S. P. '80) and the chlorides of zinc, magnesia, and soda, and chloride of potash.

The following formula will make a preparation practically identical with the original:

Take of—

Sol. of chloride of iron	18 minim.
Zinc chloride	2 gr.
Magnesia chloride	2 gr.
Sodium chloride	4 gr.
Chlorate of potassium	6 gr.
Water	2 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

SEELEY'S PILE OINTMENT.

Take of—

Sulph. morphia	3 gr.
Tannin	48 gr.
Pine tar	72 gr.
White wax	72 gr
Benzoated lard	766 gr.

Mix.

SENCKENBERG'S MIGRAINE PASTILLES.

Contain each:

Methozine (antipyrine)	4½ gr.
Antifebrin	7½ gr.
Rhubarb	¾ gr.
Calamus	⅓ gr.
Cinchona	½ gr.

—*Pharm. Cent.*

SEVEN BARKS.

Take of—

Extract of hydrangea	1 lb.
Extract of poke root	12 lb.
Extract of Culver's root	12 lb.
Extract of dandelion	12 lb.
Extract of lady-slipper	12 lb.
Extract of colocynth	12 lb.
Extract of bloodroot	6 lb.
Extract of blue flag	6 lb.
Extract of stone-root	6¾ lb.
Extract of golden seal	7½ lb.
Extract of mandrake	24 lb.

Extract of black cohosh	24 lb.
Extract of butternut	48 lb.
Spirits of sea salt.....	14½ lb.
Aloes	10 lb.
Borate of sodium	15 lb.
Infusion of capsicum.....	4½ lb.
Powdered sassafras	11 lb.
Ginger	6 lb.
Sugar-house syrup.....	40 gal.
Water, sufficient to make	98 gal.

—*E. H. Greeley, in National Druggist.*

SEVEN SEALS, OR GOLDEN WONDER.

Hager gives this formula:

Take of—

Ether	4 parts.
Chloroform	6 parts.
Camphor	4 parts.
Oil of peppermint.....	2 parts.
Tinct. of capsicum	35 parts.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	50 parts.

These proportions are approximate.

This preparation is recommended for "cholera-morbus, rheumatism, warts, corns and all diseases."

—*National Druggist.*

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER.

"THE LUCKY NUMBER SEVEN."

"An elegant hair dressing. A sure hair promoter. Will permanently stop hair from falling out. A

preparation free from irritating matter. For preserving and beautifying the hair, and rendering it soft and glossy, it is the best." Prepared only by the Seven Sutherland Sisters, Lockport, N. Y.

The container is a square, panel bottle, with name blown into the glass, and holds 3¾ fluid ounces of a nearly colorless liquid, having marked odor of bay rum and distilled extract of witch-hazel. Examination shows that the following formula makes a preparation substantially identical with the secret "hair grower":

Stearns's bay rum	7 fl. oz.
Dist. ext. of witch-hazel.....	9 fl. oz.
Common salt	1 dr.
Hydrochloric acid (5 per cent.).	1 drop.
Magnesia	sufficient.

Mix the bay rum and distilled extract of witch-hazel, and shake with a little magnesia; filter and in the filtrate dissolve the salt and add the hydrochloric acid. The agitation with magnesia causes the preparation to assume a yellow color; but by rendering it very slightly acid, with one drop of 5 per cent. hydrochloric acid, this color all disappears. —*New Idea.*

SEXUAL DISORDERS AND SYSTEMATIZED QUACKERY.

The increased number of quacks and quack-agencies in this city, appealing to victims of sexual troubles and of venereal disease, and the boldness and offensiveness of their advertising methods, are

working an injury which demands more than ordinary notice. In late years the older methods have changed, and from a business point of view, improved, and it has become the practice for these quacks to work under the guise of agencies or companies. They have "laboratories," consultation-rooms, and most elaborate methods of advertising by circulars, hand-bills, and through the lower grades of newspapers. So complete is the system that there is hardly a young man or growing youth in the city who does not get hold of some disgusting, or, to him, terrifying notice, picturing the horrible results of self-abuse and seminal losses. Thousands are thereby frightened into a mental state half approaching insanity. Many of them go or write to some of these advertising firms, put themselves under treatment until every spare penny has been wrung from them, without, as a rule, any good being done. On the contrary, an increase in their troubles often results, and even a permanent state of mental and nervous depression is brought about.

The young man, once in the toils of these unholy "agencies" is subjected to influences tending to keep him there. There seems to be a list kept of those applying at one place, which is circulated among quacks all over the country. Consequently the once victimized party is in constant receipt of new circulars describing the virtues of new "pearls," or pills, or special apparatus. Many of the circulars contain grossly inaccurate descriptions and illustrations of

the sexual apparatus, the bladder, stomach, brain, etc.

We have before us a specimen circular, depicting with equal force the despairing future of the masturbator, and the unequaled virtues of a certain suppository. It has also cheap wood-cuts of a "brainless child born of a masturbator," a hydrocephalic child with the same ancestry, and of a half-naked man behind the bars of a cage, representing a person "made insane by self-abuse!" No words can tell the agony, the shame, the despair, which such publications cause in a large class of half-educated youths who get hold of them.

A young man subsequently found to have a fine physique, no actual sexual weakness, and to be suffering only from two or three emissions monthly, wrote to a physician: "Although I am able to work, yet every day the constant thought of my condition, my blasted and miserable life, is with me always, and keeps me in a constant despairing state of mind."

This is the "state of mind" which it is the aim of the quacks in question to produce to as large an extent as possible. The more morbidness and despair the more money in their pockets; for they fatten on the distress of their victims. Here is the foulest possible prostitution of medicine, a systematized attempt to create disease, and then get money from it.

These individuals and companies do not confine their practice to sexual troubles, but plaster the

telegraph poles and other places with announcements of "swift cures" for "private diseases," and send circulars advertising cures for all kinds of chronic troubles. Blanks are furnished, to be filled out with information regarding the person and the disease; descriptions of how to send urine by mail, price lists for different sets of pills, or different courses of treatment, are also furnished.

In fine, these establishments have become a public nuisance for the intelligent community, and a serious public harm to those unable to judge of their merits and honesty. —*The Medical Record.*

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is put up in a green panel bottle, with an extra long neck, the bottle holding scant three fluid ounces of a thin, syrupy, semi-opaque greenish-brown liquid, with pronounced taste of chloroform. Reaction slightly, but permanently acid. This composition, as we examined it, shows:

Muriate of morphine.....	3 gr.
Muriatic acid	3 minims.
Fl. ext. of henbane	2 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. of ginger.....	3 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. of wild cherry.....	3 fl. dr.
Diluted alcohol	3 fl. dr.
Chloroform	1 fl. dr.
Essence peppermint	30 minims.
Syrup of tar..... ...	3 fl. oz.
Simple syrup enough to make.	8 fl. oz.

Each bottle carries a wrapper and elaborate circular around it, and the whole wrapped in a red-lead colored paper, which states that it is warranted to cure consumption, coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, asthma, and all lung diseases. It is prepared only by B. C. Wells, LeRoy, N. Y., after a prescription of Dr. Brutus Shiloh. Price, 50 cents. No cure, no pay. Such a preparation, if made without secrecy, should be worth just about half the price it is sold at, both at wholesale and retail. —*New Idea.*

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR.

Take of—

Hepatica	1 oz.
Leptandra	1 oz.
Serpentaria	1 oz.
Senna	1½ oz.

Mix. Put the ingredients into 2½ pints of boiling water. Let stand 18 hours, then strain. Add ½ pint of good whisky. —*New Remedies.*

SIROP GIBERT

Is a favorite French anti-syphilitic remedy, and has the following composition:

Take of—

Biniodide of mercury	2 gr.
Iodide of potassium	100 gr.
Simple syrup	6 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose:—Two tea-spoonfuls given after meals, three times a day.

SKINNER'S DANDRUFF MIXTURE.

Take of—

Chloral hydrate	1 part.
Glycerine	4 parts.
Bay rum	16 parts.

—*National Druggist.*

SMEDLEY'S FEVER POWDERS.

Take of—

Camphor gum	½ oz.
Gum myrrh	½ oz.
Blood-root	1 oz.
Lobelia (seeds, pods, and leaves)	2 oz.

All pulverized fine and well mixed.

For colds and to break a fever in its first stages, in powders of ordinary size.

For catarrh in the head, use as a snuff.

SMITH BROS.' COUGH DROPS.

Average weight of each drop	36.5 gr.
Sugar (and glucose in small quantities)	35.5 gr.
Powdered charcoal	.80 gr.

Licorice in small quantities.

And highly flavored with oil of sassafras with a little oil of anise. —*New Idea.*

STEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.

Each powder weighs 0.195 grammes, or 3 grains. A white powder with the very slightest tinge of brownish-yellow, slightly interspersed with light brownish specks. Taste indifferently sweetish and starchy, with slightly bitterish after-taste. The microscope demonstrated crystals of sugar of milk intermixed with much starchy matter, apparently rice, from the shape of the fecula cells; some white opaque lumps and brown specks, which latter afterwards proved to be opium and ipecac. Reaction of watery solution, which was slightly colored, proved neutral.

The starchy matter representing the largest contents of the powders suggests the following formula:

Take of—

Opium pulv.	3 gr.
Ipecac.	1 gr.
Milk sugar	8 gr.
Rice flour	12 gr.

Mix and divide into 8 powders. —*New Idea.*

ST. JACOB'S OIL.

Take of—

Gum camphor	1 oz.
Chloral hydrate	1 oz.
Chloroform	1 oz.
Sulph. ether	1 oz.
Tinct. opium	½ oz.
Oil origanum	½ oz.
Oil sassafras	½ oz.
Alcohol	½ gal.

Mix. —*Medical World.*

Or. ℞ Ol. Sarsae ʒß
" Terebinth ʒvi
Sptr. Camphorae ʒi
Aconit Rad. ʒii
Rectified at ℥iv

J. L. ST. JOHN'S LINIMENT.

According to *Eclectic Medical Advocate*, this preparation is composed of:

Turpentine	7 oz.
Sweet oil	3 oz.
Tinct. arnica	4 oz.
Oil origanum	1 oz.
Oil hemlock	1 oz.
Oil juniper	1 oz.
Oil amber	2 oz.
Laudanum	2 oz.
Spirits ammonia	½ oz.
Camphor	½ oz.

ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT.

The author of this liniment was a blatant quack of the eighteenth century. Being a reckless empiric, he, as a matter of course, hit on some remedies of value. Among others was the following liniment, which, it appears, is still in use in the Pennsylvania hospital, for stiff and rheumatic joints and in cases in which a local stimulant and rubefacient effect is desired. Mr. Jacob Hecker, Ph.G., the apothecary of the institution, uses the following formula:

Take of—

Yolks of eggs	8
Oil turpentine	24 fl. oz.
Acetic acid	16 fl. oz.
Water	24 fl. oz.

Mix.

To the yolks, in a gallon bottle, add a small quantity of the water and shake briskly together; then add the turpentine in successive portions, shaking the mixture briskly after each addition. Then add the acetic acid and lastly the water in same manner. For private practice the liniment is greatly improved by the addition of good oil of lemon, one ounce to the pint. —*Philadelphia Medical Times.*

SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE.

Recent analyses assert that a certain nostrum, yclept "Scotch Oats Essence," widely advertised as a wonderful nerve tonic containing neither alcohol nor other harmful ingredients, is, in fact, loaded with 35 per cent. alcohol, and with two grains of morphine to each bottle. A more diabolical concoction could hardly be devised; the crime is not merely obtaining money under false pretenses, nor simply a case of ingenious and wholesale robbery, but a devilish scheme for undermining the mind, soul, and life of its victims, and this under the pious pretense of strengthening the body and restoring the jaded mind.

—*Western Druggist.*

STOKES'S EXPECTORANT.

This is quite a popular remedy in some localities.

Take of—

Carbonate ammonia.....	30 gr.
Fluid ext. squills.....	1 fl. dr.
Fluid ext. senega.....	1 fl. dr.

Paregoric	6 fl. dr.
Syrup of tolu	12 fl. dr.
Water	10 fl. dr.

Dissolve the carbonate of ammonia in the water and add the remaining ingredients.

Dose:—A tea-spoonful.

STOMACH PAD.

Take of—

Bayberry	1 oz.
Lupuline	1 oz.
Wild ginger	½ oz.
Sassafras bark	1 oz.
Gum myrrh	1 oz.
Lady's-slipper	½ oz.
Capsicum	1 dr.
Oil fennel	2 dr.
Oil cloves	1 dr.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder, and mix with the oils and gum. Make an oblong pad to wear over the stomach. Used for general stomach diseases.

STRONG'S ARNICA JELLY.

Carbolated for chaps, pimples, and roughness of the skin. Claimed to be "an efficient and agreeable remedy for sunburn, tan, and bites and stings of insects;" also "will be found highly beneficial for cuts, bruises, burns, pimples, eruptions, or any affection of the skin." It is directed to be applied with friction, after washing, until well absorbed.

This preparation is put up in a collapsible tube holding about 1 to 1⅛ troy ounces of a brownish aromatic jelly-like substance. Examination shows it to contain glycerine, starch, oil of bitter almonds, carbolic acid, and arnica. The following formula may be taken as one which will duplicate the proprietary article in all essential particulars:

Take of—

Glycerine	1 fl. oz.
Water	1 fl. oz.
Starch	120 gr.
Fl. ext. arnica	2 fl. dr.
Sp. of bitter almonds (1 in 8)	2 minims.
Carbolic acid.....	8 minims.

Mix the glycerine and water, and add the starch, and rub up with a pestle until a perfectly smooth mixture results; then heat over a direct flame with constant stirring until a perfectly smooth jelly is produced; allow to cool, and when nearly cold, incorporate the fluid extract of arnica, spirit of bitter almonds, and carbolic acid. —*New Idea.*

DR. SYKES'S CATARRH CURE.

Mr. D. S. Sager, chemist, Brantford, Canada, writes the *American Druggist* that an analysis of a package of this substance showed that it consisted of between 66 and 67 per cent. of chlorate of potassium, with powdered licorice root, and a small amount of brown powder not analyzed. The liquid is made by

adding the powder to a stated amount of water, filtering out the sediment, and then flavoring with wintergreen.

SYRUP OF FIGS.

The formula for Syrup of Figs is as follows:

Take of—

Senna leaves	14 oz.
Coriander seed	6 oz.
Figs	24 oz.
Tamarind	18 oz.
Cassia pulp	18 oz.
Prunes	12 oz.
Ext. licorice	1½ oz.
Ess. peppermint	1½ oz.
Syr. simp	1 gal.

The formula omits directions; but probably a water extract should be made of the drugs, so as to measure about four pints, and in this dissolve eight pounds of sugar to make the syrup. —*Druggists' Circular.*

SYRUP OF STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

This is an old eclectic remedy and may be prepared as follows:

Take of—

Fl. ext. stillingia comp	1 fl. oz.
Fl. ext. corydalis	1 fl. oz.
Fl. ext. blue flag	½ fl. oz.
Fl. ext. elder flowers	½ fl. oz.
Fl. ext. prince's pine	½ fl. oz.

Fl. ext. prickly ash berries . . .	¼ fl. oz.
Fl. ext. coriander	¼ fl. oz.
Sugar	14 oz.
Water	sufficient.

Mix the fluid extracts and add water to make 6½ fluid ounces; filter if need be and wash to obtain 6½ fluid ounces. In this dissolve the sugar, using as little heat as possible, and add water to make one pint.

SWEET'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.

Take of—

Skunk's oil	½ pt.
Angle worms	1 pt.
Water.	½ pt.
Bitter-sweet	1 handful.

Simmer well together and strain. Apply to the cords.

This was used by the Sweets, a celebrated family of Connecticut bone-setters.

SWIFT'S SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC.

Regarding this nostrum, Dr. Cull, of Marietta, Ga., says, in the *Medical Brief*: "This preparation (S. S. S.) I have used, and have known it used years before Swift was born. It was first brought to notice by a Georgia M. D., who got it direct from the Florida Indian chief, 'Billy Bowlegs,' now and for many years living west of the Mississippi river, many miles from his happy hunting grounds. The Georgia

M. D. used it many years in an extensive practice, and he stated to me when he gave it to me that he never knew a single case it did not cure. I have used it in a great number of cases since 1856, and have not failed in a single instance in curing every case, both primary and constitutional, that I have treated with the remedy. It is cheap, and but little trouble to obtain it, and I assure my medical brethren that it will pay them to use it; besides it is a sure and safe remedy, being altogether harmless."

Take of—

Old man's gray-beard root (chionanthus Virginica)...	1 bushel.
Prickly-ash root.....	16 oz.
White sumac root	8 oz.
Red sumac root.....	8 oz.
Sarsaparilla root	10 oz.
Sulphate of copper	8 dr.

Bruise the gray-beard and sumac roots, and put them with the sarsaparilla into an iron pot sufficient to hold eight gallons of water, or cover the roots completely with the water. Cover the pot with pine tops, and boil slowly until the liquid assumes the color of ink. Strain while warm, add the sulphate of copper and good Holland gin sufficient to prevent fermentation.

Dose:—One wine-glassful four times a day. Strictly abstain from horseback riding, butter or very greasy food, all kinds of spirits or fermented liquors. Of course the chancre must be treated in the usual manner.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Swayne's Ointment is put up in an ordinary swedge-top tin box, 1½ inches in diameter, and 1 inch deep; is filled with a rancid, tallowish-smelling ointment, light-grayish yellow color, medium consistence. Its composition appears to be precipitated sulphur 2 parts, tallow 3 parts, lard 3 parts. It states on the label that this ointment cures tetter, itch, salt-rheum, scald-head, piles, ringworm, pimples, blotches, barber's itch, ulcers, and eruptions of the skin.

—*New Idea.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

Take of

Worm-seed	2 oz.
Valerian	1½ oz.
Rhubarb	1½ oz.
Pink-root	1½ oz.
White agaric	1½ oz.

Boil in sufficient water to yield 3 quarts of decoction, and add the following oils dissolved in a quart of rectified spirit:

Oil of tansy	30 drops.
Oil of cloves	45 drops.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Tamarind pulp	450 parts.
Powd. sugar	40 parts.
Powd. sugar of milk	60 parts.
Glycerine	50 parts.

Mix and evaporate to the consistency of a soft extract, then add—

Powd. anise	10 parts.
Essence lemon	3 parts.
Tartaric acid	3 parts.

Mix and divide into 100 boluses and roll in the following mixture—

Cream of tartar.....	5 parts.
White sugar.....	35 parts.
Sugar of milk	35 parts.
Tragacanth	2 parts.
Tartaric acid	2 parts.
Powd. red sandal	25 parts.

Dry and put up in tin foil.

—*American Druggist.*

TAPE-WORM SPECIALISTS—THEIR SECRET METHODS.

In many of the larger cities of this country a class of irregular practitioners can be found who make a specialty of the "removal of tape-worms." These have considerable success, as the bottled collection of tæniæ which they exhibit demonstrates. Many of these empirics are Germans, and they have quite a reputation among their countrymen, who have an idea that the removal of a tape-worm requires a certain kind of knowledge not possessed by the ordinary medical practitioner.

Their method of procedure is essentially as follows: The patient is not permitted to eat anything after the

breakfast of the day preceding the treatment. During the afternoon of that day a brisk, saline cathartic is taken to empty the bowels of contained fæces. About nine o'clock the next morning the tænicide is given. This consists of a tea-spoonful or tea-spoonful and a half of the ethereal oil of male-fern, preference being given to that manufactured by Merck, of Darmstadt. This is given in half a tea-cupful of *warm milk*, it being claimed that milk is an article of food in which the tape-worm greatly delights.

The patient must then lie down on a couch, having a fresh lemon near at hand to suck in case nausea should result, as is often the case. This position is kept until noon, when another cathartic is to be taken. This consists of a good dose of castor oil, with fifteen drops of oil of turpentine and one drop of croton oil. The movements should be received in a specially prepared vessel. A piece of mosquito netting is tied loosely over the top of a suitable receptacle in order that, while the fæces can readily pass through, the worm itself may be retained in a shape for an easy examination.

Frequent trials of this method have convinced the compiler of its excellence, and he considers it worthy the attention of physicians having such cases to treat.

In an article in the *Ephemeris*, on the treatment for tape-worm, Dr. Squibb thus speaks of the administration of a saline aperient before the tænicide is given, and the reason why it adds to the efficacy of any treatment:

"This aperient should be a saline, because these cause a copious effusion of serous liquid from the whole mucous membrane of the canal, and this effusion taking place from the surface where the head of the worm lies protected by the dense mucus, detaches the mucus and washes it away, leaving the head bare for contact with the parasiticide, when otherwise it would pass over it without direct contact, and therefore without effect."

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

"Prepared on an entire new principle from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated Seltzer spring, in Germany, *with such additions and improvements as will be found materially to increase its efficacy.*"

The dose of the preparation is one to two teaspoonfuls in water, etc. It is well that the italicized lines were added in qualification of their first statement that the article was prepared from data based on the analysis of Seltzer spring water. The preparation is essentially magnesia sulphate, tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and probably Rochelle salt. The bottle contains about 5 ounces avoirdupois of powder, which may be substantially duplicated by the following formula:

Take of—

Soda bicarbonate	168 parts.
Tartaric acid	150 parts.
Rochelle salt	50 parts.
Magnesia sulphate	60 parts.

—*New Idea.*

"THAT LINIMENT."

Take of—

Oil of turpentine	1 oz.
Oil of spike	1 oz.
Oil of origanum	1 oz.
Barbadoes tar	2 dr.
Spirits of camphor	½ dr.

Mix.

THIELEMAN'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Take of, by measure—

Oil peppermint	4 dr.
Chloroform	4 dr.
Fl. ext. ipecac	3½ dr.
Fl. ext. valerian	1¼ oz.
Tinct. opium, deod	1½ oz.
Ether	2 oz.
Alcohol	6 oz.
Sherry wine sufficient to make	16 oz.

Mix according to art.

The adult dose is 25 to 30 drops, in a small quantity of water, every twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

—*Western Druggist.*

THOMAS'S ELECTRIC OIL.

Take of—

Gum camphor	4 dr.
Oil gaultheria	4 dr.
Oil origanum	4 dr.
Chloroform	1 oz.
Tinct. opium	1 oz.
Oil sassafras	1 oz.

Oil hemlock	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Balsam fir	1 oz.
Tinct. guaiacum	1 oz.
Tinct. catechu	1 oz.
Alcohol	4 pt.
Alkanet	sufficient to color.

Mix. —*Medical World.*

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.

Take of

Zinc, sulphate	20 gr.
Copper, sulphate	5 gr.
Tinct. saffron	2 dr.
Tinct. camphor	1 dr.
Rose-water	8 oz.
Dist. water	8 oz.

Mix and filter. —*New Remedies.*

THORN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of—

Hive syrup	2 fl. oz.
Paregoric	1 fl. oz.
Sweet spts. nitre	1 fl. oz.

Mix. Dose for an adult:—One tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

TIP-TOP.

There is a patent nostrum with no formula attached, whose *nom de plume* is *Tip-Top*, that has gained some notoriety in our country, in skin diseases, and, not that

I wish to publish or "steal the thunder" of any man, but as this preparation is nothing more nor less than a modification of Magendie's ointment, I will give it to the readers of the *Summary* after this form:

Take of—

Calomel	60 gr.
Tinct. iodine	1 oz.
Oil sassafras	1 dr.
Kerosene oil	3 oz.

Mix. Shake well before using.

This preparation is *tip-top* in some skin diseases, and does not belie its name. With a few drops of carbolic acid added, it will arrest or stop a spider or any other poisonous insect bite from assuming the erysipelatous or gangrenous form that we frequently see in course of the practice of medicine.

—*Dr. Sturdivant, in Medical Summary.*

TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT.

Take of—

Spirits of ammonia	5 parts.
Camphor	2 parts.
Tinct. of capsicum	5 parts.
Alcohol	34 parts.
Water	10 parts.

Mix them. —*Hager.*

TOLU, ROCK, AND RYE.

Take of—

Good whisky	1 gal.
Rock candy	4 lb.
Balsam tolu	2 oz.

Put the whole into a two-gallon jug. Set in a warm place and agitate several times a day until the candy is dissolved. Then strain through muslin.

TOWNSEND'S PILLS

Have been in considerable use among physicians of our acquaintance. The formula is the following·

Take of—

Mass hydrarg	20 gr.
Gamboge	20 gr.
Ext. aloes	20 gr.
Zingiber pulv	20 gr.
Oil peppermint	3 drops.

Mix. Divide into 16 pills.

—*American Druggist.*

TRAFTON'S BALM OF LIFE.

"Balm of Life" cures asthma—so it states on the label—and also bronchitis, croup, cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except confirmed consumption (?)—a new medicine. Its cures are "miraculous," etc., etc. This nostrum is put up in a light green panel bottle, containing 7½ fluid ounces

of a clear amber color liquid, of slightly spirituous saline taste, no pronounced smell, and of neutral reaction. According to our analysis it consists of—

Iodide of potassium.....	80 parts.
Fl. ext. of opium	20 parts.
Fl. ext. of senega	50 parts.
Fl. ext. of squills	120 parts.
Alcohol	240 parts.
Water enough to make, by measure	1920 parts.

Filter. —*New Idea.*

KELLY'S TONIC.

Take of—

Tincture nux vomica	2 dr.
Dilute nitro-muriatic acid	3 dr.
Compound tincture cinchona ..	1½ oz.
Compound tincture gentian ...	3 oz.

Mix.

Dose:—Two drams in water three times a day.

TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

Kilner gives the formula as follows:

Take of—

Lard,
Raisins,
Fine cut tobacco, of each equal parts.

Simmer well together. Then strain, and press out all from the drugs. "This is a splendid remedy in all skin diseases, as salt rheum, tetter, etc."

TRIUMPH CORN PLASTERS.

"Specific cure for corns and bunions. No pain, no trouble, a sure cure. * * * Triumph Plaster Company, sole proprietor, Greenville, Tenn."

These plasters come in small yellow envelopes, containing three small plasters stuck face downward on linen. These adhesive wafers are about one inch in diameter, and essentially are a cheap, resinous, adhesive plaster, containing in a central medicated portion quantities of salicylic acid. We would suggest the following formula as a satisfactory one for making a good plaster to replace the secret article:

Make an adhesive plaster by melting equal parts of resin and balsam of fir together; while warm spread on linen, and when cold cut into circular discs, about the size of a nickel, and in the center of each place a quantity, about the size of a half pea, of the following mixture:

Resin.....	3 parts.
Balsam of fir	2½ parts.
Salicylic acid.....	5 parts.

Melt the resins together, then stir in the salicylic acid. —*New Idea.*

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

According to an examination by Adam Conrath (Pharm., 1882; 403), this proprietary laxative is a combination of jalap, senna, and tamarinds, coated with chocolate and sugar, and wrapped in tin foil. It

is offered in a tin box containing one dozen lozenges, each averaging about 90 to 95 grains.

The following is offered as being a very fair duplicate of the article:

Take of—

Jalap, powdered	5 parts.
Senna, powdered	5 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Tamarind pulp (E. I.).....	30 parts.

Make into lozenges weighing 45 grains each, and coat with chocolate and sugar, and wrap in tin foil.

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND FOR TREATMENT OF GONORRHŒA.

The formula for Velpeau's Compound was given me several years ago by a friend. The drug stores have destroyed their old prescription files, and I have lost my copy. After putting it up for myself a few times, I found that if I followed a certain plan in making the compound, the resulting mass was always what I wanted. This is how I do it. An ounce block of carbonate of magnesia is shaved down with a knife, and all the little lumps broken up thoroughly, the whole being reduced to a powder. This is done on a marble slab. Balsam copaiba in tea-spoonful quantities is added and worked in with a strong spatula, until the mass is stiff enough to be taken in the hands and kneaded without sticking. The dough is now rolled in powdered cubebs, and as much worked into it as well can be. Dose, a piece the size of the

last joint of the little finger, after meals. It never disagrees with the most delicate stomach, and stops the scalding in twelve hours.

—*Dr. Hyatt in Medical World.*

Dr. Gates writes subsequently in same journal: "I notice Dr. Hyatt gives in a short and concise form the formula for Velpeau's mass or compound. I have filed in my prescription book the doctor's original copy, which I think is superior to the one he gives.

"I learned after several days compounding, while a student in Dr. H.'s office, that it was impossible for the magnesia to be reduced sufficiently with a knife and my fingers to work well, owing to the small lumps. After shaving off an ounce block, I devised a plan of my own, which I have used ever since. This is how I do it: Take an ordinary sieve, turn it bottom up, rub your block of magnesia over it; then the magnesia will fall through the perforations of the sieve on a marble slab, placed beneath for this purpose."

Take of—

Oil copaiba	6 fl. oz.
Magnesia carb.....	sufficient.

Make into a putty-like paste, then gradually add—

Powd. cubebs.....	1 oz.

or more if desired,

Powdered opium	7 gr.
Dried sulphate of iron	100 gr.

Mix. Dose:—A piece the size of a peanut, or last joint of little finger, after eating.

VAN STAN'S STRATENA

Is said to be made as follows:

Take of—

Acetic acid	4 oz.
White glue	3 oz.
French gelatine	4 dr.
Shellac varnish	4 fl. dr.
Distilled water	4 fl. oz.

Dissolve the glue in the acetic acid with heat, and the gelatine and water with heat. Mix the two solutions gradually, and work until a uniform mixture results, then add the shellac varnish. Mix thoroughly and bottle. —*New Idea.*

VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT.

The following formula may be regarded as making an article identical with the original in all essential features:

Take of—

Alcohol	1 fl. oz.
Water	1¼ fl. oz.
Soap	120 gr.
Oil of wintergreen	2 minims.
Red sanders	sufficient.

Dissolve the soap in the mixture of alcohol and water; add the color, perfume with oil of wintergreen, add enough water to make the fluid measure three ounces. The following is suggested as a similar

article to the Fragrant Sozodont Powder, which accompanies the liquid:

Take of—

Infusorial earth	40 gr.
Orris root	125 gr.
Precipitated chalk	200 gr.
To make	365 gr.

Perfume very lightly with oil of cloves.

WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

The following closely approximates:

Take of—

Powd. golden seal	1 oz.
Powdered aloes, cape	½ oz.
Water	16 oz.

Bottle up, tie the cork down tightly. Ready for use in ten days. —*The Drug Mill.*

Walker, the proprietor of Vinegar Bitters, worked the "temperance dodge" for all it was worth, and succeeded during the period from 1868 to 1873, in selling more bottles of a villainous, turbid, disgusting sour swill under the pretext of its being medicine, than any other quack nostrum maker before or since. We believe it has a very limited sale at the present time. —*New Idea.*

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

In Germany each maker of patents must furnish the government with the formula for the patent he makes. This is the one furnished by Warner for "Safe Kidney and Liver Cure":

Each bottle contains:

Ext. of lycopus Virg. (the herb)	308 gr.
Ext. of hepatica (the herb)....	232 gr.
Ext. of gaultheria.....	7½ gr.
Potassium nitrate.....	39 gr.
Alcohol, (90 deg.).....	2½ oz.
Glycerin.....	10 dr.
Water sufficient to make one pint.	

—*Formulary and Druggist's Magazine.*

LASSAR'S PASTE.

Take of

Salicylic acid.....	9 gr.
Powdered starch.....	2 dr.
Oxide zinc.....	2 dr.
Lard.....	4 dr.

Mix. Prepare an ointment.

For eczema and dermatitis generally, whether caused by burns, chemical or mechanical irritants, or arising from disease. The powder should be finely triturated and the ointment thoroughly mixed.

WATT'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Said to be as follows:

Take of—

Powd. aloes	4 dr.
Powd. gamboge	4 dr.
Powd. hellebore	2 dr.
Powd. guaiac	½ dr.
Calomel	½ dr.
Precip. sulphide of antimony	15 gr.
Oil of cloves	½ fl. dr.
Soap	1 dr.
Sp. of camphor	sufficient.

Mix. Make into five-grain pills.

WAYNE'S DIURETIC ELIXIR.

I see in November *World* the formula asked for. I used it ten years, but found the price too high. I now manufacture it myself for half the price, and find it identical, producing the same results. I have put it up for sixteen years, and know it to be a good diuretic.

Take of—

Potass. acetate	3 oz.
Fl. ext. buchu	3 oz.
Fl. ext. juniper	1½ oz.
Simple syrup sufficient to make.	1 pint.

Mix. One dessert-spoonful three or four times daily. —*Dr. Crider, in Med. World.*

WESTERN "RECTAL SPECIALISTS."

The modern Western "Rectal Specialist" is a lineal descendant of the original pile doctor. He uses still, in common with many reputable physicians, the hypodermic method in treating piles, but his evolution has proceeded so far that he now undertakes to treat other common rectal diseases as well, in a fashion peculiarly his own, and suited rather to his own convenience as an itinerant, than to his patients' real welfare. He no longer buys his secret and local right to practice, but invests from fifty to one hundred dollars in one of the "systems." He thus obtains a complete set of instruments and a small secret manual of instructions, which "enable persons of *no particular skill* to treat successfully all rectal diseases." As a matter of fact, many of these persons are not medical graduates at all, but mere adventurers, whose entire knowledge of their specialty consists in what their little book of instructions has furnished them. In some instances the itinerant is not allowed to know the composition of the various remedies directed by the secret pamphlet. He must buy them of the author of the "system," thus continually paying him tribute. Several of these "systems," by underselling each other, have greatly reduced their prices, so that from three hundred dollars they have now fallen in price to fifty and even less. —*Andrews's Rectal and Anal Surgery.*

WHEELER'S ELIXIR.

The following is given as closely approximating the genuine article:

Take of—

Solution of phosphate of iron...	2 dr.
Solution of lacto-phosphate of lime	4 dr.
Muriatic acid, sufficient, about ..	1 dr.
Elixir cinchona, from alkaloids..	8 oz.
Simple elixir.....	7 oz.
Essence of bitter almonds.....	½ dr.
Carmine .....sufficient to color.	

Mix and filter. If the preparation does not remain clear, add a few drops of muriatic acid.

The solution of phosphate of iron is made as follows:

Take of—

Sulphate of iron.....	4 oz.
Warm water	8 oz.
Sugar.....	4 oz.
Solution of phosphoric acid	4 oz.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in the warm water; add the solution of phosphoric acid and sugar, and filter.

The solution of phosphoric acid is made as follows:

Take of—

Glacial phosphoric acid.....	8 oz.
Warm water	8 oz.
Nitric acid	320 gr.

Dissolve the phosphoric acid in the water by allowing it to stand a few hours, stirring occasionally; add the nitric acid, and heat until no smell of it remains; then make up to one pint with water.

WHITE'S COUGH SYRUP.

Take of—

Syrup tolutani	2 oz.
Glycerini	4 oz.
Syrup scillæ comp	6 oz.
Syrup ipecacuanhæ	6 oz.
Tinct. lobelia	6 oz.
Tinct. opii camph	6 oz.
Ext. pilocarpi fl	2 oz.
Ammonii chloridi	1 oz.

Mix. Dose:—Take a tea-spoonful three times during the day, and every hour or two before going to bed.

WHITE'S ELIXIR.

The following is the formula of "White's Elixir," a nostrum extensively sold throughout Vermont for lung complaints:

Take of—

Antimonii et potassii tart	32 gr.
Tinct. opii	2 dr.
Tinct. camphoræ	2 dr.
Tinct. anisi	2 dr.
Alcoholis dil	3 oz.
Syrupi simplicis	10 oz.
Aquæ to make	1 pt.

Mix. —*Dr. Ladue in Medical World.*

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE.

We examined in 1880 and found it to be composed almost entirely of bicarbonate of soda, costing less than one-tenth of one cent for the contents of a box, which retails for $1.50. —*New Idea.*

WILSON'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT.

Take of—

Oil of cedar	3 oz.
Oil of sassafras	3 oz.
Tinct. of opium	3 oz.
Tinct. of guaiac	3 oz.
Tinct. of capsicum	3 oz.
Aqua ammonia	4 oz.
Spirit of camphor	4 oz.
Spirit of turpentine	4 oz.
Chloroform	3 oz.
Alcohol	1 gal.

—*Drug. Circular.*

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Take of—

Morphia sulph	½ gr.
Sodii carbon	1 gr.
Simp. syrup	1½ oz.
Aqua	½ oz.
Spirit fœniculi	1 dr.

—*New Idea.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This preparation is of a reddish-brown color, having an odor of anise and sugar-house syrup. It comes in an octagonal bottle, holding ten fluid ounces of the solution. The wrapper is lithographed in plain black on white. Examination showed it to contain a fluorescent principle, extracted from alkaline solution by amyl alcohol (wild cherry), an alkaloid soluble in amyl alcohol and precipitated by Mayer's reagent, (probable presence of ipecac, though opium may also be present), tartar emetic, coloring matter, oil anise, sugar-house syrup, and possibly other substances of less importance. The following formula makes a preparation which is substantially the same as the proprietary article:

Take of—

Fl. ext. wild cherry.....	1 fl. oz.
Fl. ext. ipecac	2 fl. dr.
Fl. ext. squills	2 fl. dr.
Tinct. opium	1 dr.
Tartar emetic.....	2 gr.
Sugar-house syrup	3 fl. oz.
Alcohol	6 fl. dr.
Sp. anise (1 in 8).....	20 m.
Tinct. cudbear comp., N. F..	2 dr.
Water sufficient to make.....	8 fl. oz.

—*New Idea.*

WITCH-HAZEL PILE OINTMENT.

Take of—

Tinct. hamamelis	12 dr.
Lanoleum	6 dr.
Petrolatum	16 oz.

Mix.

Lanoleum is here used in place of the copyrighted term lanolin.

—*Med. Standard.*

WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

I have made an article closely resembling this, and answering the same purpose, by taking:

Oil of peppermint	1 to 2 dr.
Dried mint leaves, finely pulv.	1 to 2 dr.

Moisten the leaves with the oil, enclose in lead wrappers (to prevent evaporation), leave enclosed a few days, then dissolve in four ounces of alcohol; add twelve ounces of water, shake and filter.

—*Dr. Crull, in Med. World.*

YELLOW FAMILY DROPS.

Take of—

Opium	2 oz.
Sapo venet	1 lb.
Croci opt.	2½ oz.
Sp. rosemarini	2 lb.

Mix. Digest for a week, and add—

Ol. rosmarini	2 fl. oz.
Ol. origani	2 fl. oz.
Camphor	2 oz.

Mix well.

For spirit rosmarini, take—

Rosmarini	3 oz.
Alcohol, sufficient to make	2 lb.

The above, with the Augsburg Essence of Life and Green Wonder Oil (published elsewhere in this work), are famous old formulæ used for a century and longer in Pennsylvania. They came to me by chance in a curious old book of prescriptions, which belonged to one of the Fahnestock family. The Yellow Family Drops are still used to break up colds, and are an efficient remedy.

—*Prof. Waugh in Med. World.*

BIG G INJECTION.

The result of an examination of this nostrum is given as follows in *New Idea:*

The bottle contains four fluid ounces of a yellowish fluid, of bitter, slightly saline taste. An examination made in our laboratory shows the presence of boric acid, or borax and berberine, the yellow alkaloid of hydrastis. No zinc sulphate or other astringent was found. No quantitative estimates were made.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR.

Sulphuric acid	2 oz.
Water saturated with sulphureted hydrogen	1 oz.
Hydrant or well water to make	1 gal.

Mix.

Adding first the acid to the water, and then the sulphureted hydrogen, you will have a compound that will give the chemical and physiological effects of this great "honest medicine for the people."

Thus it will be seen that this "honest medicine for the millions" can be made at a cost of less than six cents a gallon, yet this great scientist and philanthropist only asked the "dear people" $40 per gallon at first; he then fell, for philanthropic reasons alone, to $24, and now, as his love is increasing, he has again reduced the price to $16 per gallon, or $1 for an eight-ounce bottle. —*Dixie Doctor.*

EDWARDS'S ALTERATIVE AND TONIC BITTERS.

Take of—

Fluid extract of hops	16 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of red cinchona	8 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of sarsaparilla	6 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of hydrastis	6 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of podophyllum	4 fl. oz.
Oil of wintergreen	6 fl. dr.
Oil of sassafras	3 fl. dr.
Oil of peppermint	2 fl. dr.
Oil of lemon	2 fl. dr.

Sugar	6 lbs.
Alcohol	2 gal.
Water, enough to make	12 gal.

—*Myers Bros.' Druggist.*

EMBALMING FLUID.

A subscriber asks for a method of embalming. Dr. Mark L. Nardyz, 227 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, gives us the following formula, with which he has been very successful:

Take of—

Crude petroleum	1 gal.
Camphor	4 lb.
Carbolic acid	½ lb.
Fowler's solution of arsenic	1 lb.

Mix. A few ounces of chloride of zinc may be added, if desired.

Directions:—Extract the blood from the body and inject the embalming fluid.

The doctor embalmed the bodies of Archbishop Wood, of this city, Monsieur Le Moneu, of France, and Prince Aristoff, of Russia, with this preparation, without the chloride of zinc. He warrants it to keep the body perfectly fresh for many years if the fluids of the body have been properly extracted.

—*Medical World.*

EMBALMING FLUID.

Take of—

Alum	100 gr.
Sodium chloride	25 gr.
Potassium nitrate	12 gr.
Potash	60 gr.
Arsenious acid	10 gr.
Boiling water	3000 gr.

Mix. The solution is then allowed to cool and filter.

To 10 parts of this solution, which is neutral, colorless and odorless, add 4 parts of glycerin and 1 part of methylic alcohol.

From 1½ to 5 litres of the fluid to be used on each body, according to size. Saturate and impregnate the body with it.

—*F. C. E. Mattison, M. D., in Medical World.*

EMBALMING.

The following was given in *Scientific American* in 1878:

Saturate two pints of water with chloride of zinc, and add one pint more of water and two pints of methylated spirit or alcohol. This amount is sufficient for an adult. Tie the injecting nozzle in the vein. If a catarrh bottle is used with long pipe the fluid will gravitate over the body; if not, slight pressure may be made, as by blowing in it. This makes the skin white and firm, but mottled for a short time.

Punta Gorda, Fla. —*H. R. in Medical World.*

EMBALMING FLUIDS.

Virodizeff's Method.

Take of—

Thymol	5 parts.
Alcohol	45 parts.
Glycerin	$2\frac{160}{1000}$ parts.
Water	$1\frac{080}{1000}$ parts.

Mix. To inject the body half of its weight of fluid is necessary.

Morell's Antiseptic Liquid.

Morell's Antiseptic Liquid for general antiseptic and embalming purposes is as follows:

Take of—

Arsenious acid	14 parts.
Caustic soda	7 parts.
Water	20 parts.
Carbolic acid, to render fluid after stirring opalescent.	
Add water enough to make .	100 parts.

Muller's Preserving Fluid.

Take of—

Bichromate of potash ..	2 to 2½ parts.
Sulphate of soda	1 part.
Water to make	100 parts.

Wickersheimer's Preserving Fluid.

Wickersheimer's Preserving Fluid is most generally prepared as follows:

	For injecting.	For immersing.
Arsenious acid	16 grams.	12 grams.
Sodium chloride....	80 grams.	60 grams.
Potassium sulphate .	200 grams.	150 grams.

Potassium nitrate ..	25 grams.	18 grams.
Potassium carbonate	20 grams.	15 grams.
Water	10 liters.	10 liters.
Glycerin	4 liters.	4 liters.
Wood naphtha	¾ liters.	¾ liters.

LONDON PASTE.

Take of

Caustic soda,
Unslaked lime—equal parts.

Reduce to fine powder in a warm mortar and mix intimately. Keep well corked. For use mix with water, and make into a paste of the consistency of cream. I have got the formula by correspondence from Sir Morell Mackenzie, in London, and have obtained very good results by its use in cases of hypertrophied tonsils upon which injection of Iodine made little or no impression.

—*P. Isenschmid, in Medical World.*

RHEUMATIC OINTMENT.

A French quack doctor employs, with great success, an ointment for rheumatic pain. As we believe that modern physicians should be without any ——opathy, and take any good remedy, no matter what its origin, we give this one:

Take of

Sulphuric acid ..... 15 gr.
Prepared lard..... 105 gr.

Mix.

Owing to the difference in density of the two bodies, great care must be taken in mixing.

In quite easy rubbing with this mixture it brings about redness of the skin very rapidly, and acts as an excellent revulsive. In sciatica, rubbed along the course of the nerve, it gives rapid relief.

—*Times and Register.*

M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.

Take of

Gentian root	8 oz.
Columbo root	8 oz.
Orange peel	2 oz.
Coriander seed	1 oz.
Cardamom seed	½ oz.
Serpentaria	1 oz.
Whisky	7 pints.
Glycerin	1 pint.

Grind the drugs to coarse powder, moisten with whisky, pack in the percolator, percolate with the whisky, forcing out the last with water, and in the percolate mix the glycerin.

HARTER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

Take of

Wild cherry bark	8 oz.
Yellow cinchona bark	1 oz.
Orange peel	2 oz.
Cardamom seed	1 oz.
Asarum Canadense	½ oz.
Alcohol dilute	6 pints.

Honey	1 pint.
Syrup	1 pint.

Percolate the drugs, in moderately fine powder, with the dilute alcohol, and when six pints are obtained add the honey and syrup.

WOOLFORD'S SANITARY LOTION.

Some two or three years ago we made an examination of this preparation, and found it to consist of a polysulphide and thiosulphate of the metals potassium, sodium, and calcium. A preparation, however, which is substantially the same in every respect may be made from the following formula:

Sodium hydrate	3 dr.
Sulphur	5 dr.
Water to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the sodium hydrate in 4 or 5 ounces of water and add sulphur, and boil until the preparation assumes a reddish-brown color, which will require probably 15 or 20 minutes. It may now be diluted to one pint and sulphureted hydrogen passed through it for a few minutes, and then filtered.

We also think that the following formula might be used with quite as much advantage:

Sublimed sulphur	16 oz. av.
Lime	8 oz. av.

Slake the lime and make it into a uniform mixture with five pints of water; add the sulphur and ten pints more of water; boil for one hour with constant

stirring, replacing occasionally the water which has been lost by evaporation; then cover the vessel, allowing the contents to cool. Pour off. The clear solution will consist of a solution of sulphide and thiosulphate of calcium. This last formula is based upon the method of preparing precipitated sulphur according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

—*New Idea.*

LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC FOR COMPARATIVELY PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

As one of the great corps of "country doctors" who act in almost every capacity for their patrons, I submit the following formula as a local anæsthetic for the almost painless extraction of teeth:

Take of

Hydrochlorate cocaine.....	5 parts
Crystal. carbolic acid.....	6 parts
Pure gum camphor.....	6 parts
95 per cent. alcohol, enough to make.....	120 parts

Mix.

Inject one to three minims of this mixture with a hypodermic syringe deeply into the gum on the inner and outer sides of the tooth. Apply over the gum a piece of absorbent cotton wet in the solution. Wait four to five minutes. The gum can then be freely incised, and the tooth drawn with a minimum amount of pain.

—*J. Wilton Hope, M. D., in Va. Med. Monthly.*

HINDS'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

According to Mr. Geo. H. Rose (*Drugg. Circ.*) this preparation may be practically duplicated by the following formula:

Ointment of rose water.....	5 parts
Oil of sweet almonds.....	5 parts
Glycerin	5 parts
Boric acid.....	5 parts
Solution of soda, U. S. P.	12 parts
Mucilage of quince seed (2 drs. to 1 pt.).....	25 parts
Water sufficient to make	200 parts
Oil of bitter almond, and	
Oil of rose, of each, sufficient to perfume.	

Heat the ointment, oil and solution of soda together, stirring constantly until an emulsion is formed; then warm together the glycerin, acid, mucilage, and about 150 parts of water; mix with the emulsion, stir until cold, and make up to 200 parts by adding more water. Lastly add the perfume.

Apropos to "what is in a name," it will be noticed that the preparation here proposed contains no honey at all. It is probably all the better for the omission.

—*New Idea.*

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES.

REPORT TO MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF HEALTH.

I have examined the following list of fifty samples of proprietary preparations, tonics and bitters, with special reference to the relation which the percentage

of alcohol which they were found upon assay to contain might bear to the admission of the presence of any or claims for the absence of all alcohol, as given upon their labels and wrappers. I have also noted the doses and frequency with which they are recommended to be used, as well as the place of their origin. The alcohol found upon assay is given in per cent. by volume. How far the claim of some of them for special usefulness in the reformation of intemperate habits is justified is self-evident.

TONICS.

Dr. Buckland's Scotch Oats Essence, New York City: "Enough alcohol is added to dissolve resins, and prevent fermentation." "Not a temporary and fleeting stimulant, but a permanent tonic. Its use must be regular and continued over a considerable period. An extract of double and triple strength also made. Dose, 10 to 15 drops to a teaspoonful three or four times daily, increased as needed." In the simple essence 35 per cent. of alcohol was found on assay. Further examination of this article reveals a still more dangerous ingredient in its composition. The sample analyzed was found to contain one-fourth grain of morphia to the ounce of the so-called "Essence of Oats." A more insidious and dangerous fraud can scarcely be imagined, especially when administered, as this is recommended, for the cure of inebriety or the opium habit.

Carter's Physical Extract, Georgetown, Mass. Dose, one tablespoonful three times daily; 22 per cent. of alcohol found.

Hooker's Wigwam Tonic, Haverhill, Mass. One tablespoonful three times daily; 20.7 per cent. of alcohol.

Hoofland's German Tonic, Philadelphia. Admits Santa Cruz rum. Wineglass four times daily; 29.3 per cent.

Hop Tonic, Grand Rapids, Mich. One tablespoonful to wineglass three times a day; 7 per cent.

Howe's Arabian Tonic, New York. "Not a rum drink." Tablespoonful to wineglass four times daily; 13.2 per cent.

Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic, Boston. Admits Marsala wine. Half wineglass three times daily; 19.6 per cent.

Liebig Company's Cocoa Beef Tonic, New York. "With sherry." Two to four teaspoonfuls three times daily; 23.2 per cent.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, New York. "Contains spirit." One tablespoonful to three, three times daily; 16.5 per cent.

Parker's Tonic, New York. "A purely vegetable extract." "Stimulus to the body without intoxicating." "Inebriates struggling to reform will find its tonic and sustaining influence on the nervous system a great help to their efforts." Dose as tonic, one to two teaspoonfuls one to three times daily; 41.6 per cent.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic, Philadelphia. "Distilled from sea weed after the same manner as Jamaica spirits is from sugar cane. It is therefore entirely

harmless and free from the injurious properties of corn and rye whisky." Dose, half wineglass three times daily; 19.5 per cent.

BITTERS.

Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters, Boston. Dose, half tablespoonful to half wineglass, mixed with water, wine or spirit, three times daily; 29.2 per cent.

L. F. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters, Portland, Maine. Half tablespoonful to half wineglass one to six times daily; 22.3 per cent.

Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters, New York. Half tablespoonful to wineglass one to six times daily; 17.1 per cent.

H. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, Burlington, Vt. One to two tablespoonfuls; 16.5 per cent.

Boker's Stomach Bitters, New York. Dose not given; 42.6 per cent.

Brown's Iron Bitters, Baltimore, Md. "Perfectly harmless." "Not a substitute for whisky." Tablespoonful; 19.7 per cent.

Burdock Blood Bitters, Buffalo, N. Y. Teaspoonful to tablespoonful three times daily; 25.2 per cent.

Carter's Scotch Bitters, Georgetown, Mass. Tablespoonful to wineglass, as occasion requires; 17.6 per cent.

Colton's Bitters, Westfield, Mass. Teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls three times daily; 27.1 per cent.

Copp's White Mountain Bitters, Manchester, N. H. "Not an alcoholic beverage." Wineglassful; 6 per cent,

Drake's Plantation Bitters, New York. "Contains St. Croix rum." Wineglassful three times daily; 33.2 per cent.

Flint's Quaker Bitters, Boston. Teaspoonful six times daily; 21.4 per cent.

Goodhue's Bitters, Salem, Mass. Half wineglassful; 16.1 per cent.

Hartshorn's Bitters, Boston. Tablespoon to half wineglassful; 22.2 per cent.

Hoofland's German Bitters, Philadelphia. "Entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulant." Tablespoonful four times daily; 25.6 per cent.

Hop Bitters, Rochester, N. Y. One to three tablespoonfuls three times daily; 12 per cent.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Pittsburg, Pa. Wineglassful three times daily; 44.3 per cent.

Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, Boston. "Contains no alcohol." Tea to tablespoonful. It contains no sulphur, but has 20.5 per cent of alcohol.

Kingsley's Iron Tonic, Northampton, Mass. One to two teaspoonfuls three times daily; 14.9 per cent.

Langley's Bitters, Boston. Half wineglass or more three times daily; 18.1 per cent.

Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters, Boston. Half to full wineglassful three times daily; 22.4 per cent.

Oxygenated Bitters, New York. Tea to tablespoonful. Acid, but no alcohol.

Pierce's Indian Restoration Bitters, Boston. Up to wineglassful and to six times daily; 6.1 per cent

Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters, New York. Tablespoonful or more several times daily; 27.9 per cent,

Rush's Bitters, New York. Wineglassful four times daily; 35 per cent.

Dr. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters, Wakefield, Mass. Tablespoonful to half wineglass or more three times daily, "or when there is a sensation of weakness or uneasiness at the stomach;" 47.5 per cent.

Secor's Cinchona Bitters, Providence, R. I. Half wineglassful three times daily; 13.1 per cent.

Shonya's German Bitters, Concord, N. H. Table spoonful to wineglassful; 21.5 per cent.

Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters, New Bedford. Tablespoonful to wineglassful three times daily; 29 per cent.

Thurston's Old Continental Bitters, Lynn, Mass. Tea to two tablespoonfuls; 11.4 per cent.

Walker's Vinegar Bitters, New York. "Free from all alcoholic stimulant. Contains no spirit." Half to full wineglass; 6.1 per cent.

Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters, Rochester, N. Y. Table to wineglassful; 35.7 per cent.

Warren's Bilious Bitters, Boston. Teaspoon to two tablespoonfuls one to three times daily; 21.5 per cent.

Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters, Boston. Two-thirds wineglass two times daily; 18.8 per cent.

Wheat Bitters, New York. Dessertspoonful to wineglass three times daily; 13.6 per cent.

Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters, Boston. Tablespoonful three times daily; 20.3 per cent.

Dr. Williams's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters, Lowell, Mass. Half to full wineglass one time daily; 18.5 per cent. —*Dr. B. S. Davenport, Analyst of Drugs.*

A SECRET PILE REMEDY.

A few years ago a man from Kentucky came through this country selling a secret remedy for hemorrhoids. Some of the doctors (so-called, but not M.D.'s) bought it at a consideration of about three hundred dollars, I think. One of the purchasers, who keeps a standing advertisement, came into our drug store and called on my partner for some medicine. He held the prescription and read it off. My partner filled it according to directions, then reached for the prescription. The doctor laughed, and said: "No, this is a secret remedy." So he tore it into a dozen or more pieces and threw them into the waste-basket. The doctor walked out, and about that time I happened to step into the store. There was no one present then except my partner and myself. He told me that "that great pile remedy was just compounded, and the prescription was in the waste-basket.' I asked him what it was composed of, and he told me, but to make an assurance doubly assured, I went to work putting the pieces together, and when they were arranged they read as follows:

Take of—

Acetate lead.....	20 gr.
Tannic acid	2 dr.

Calomel	2 dr.
Sulph. morphia	4 gr.
Glycerin	4 oz.

Mix.

The above is *verbatim et literatim*, but I will further state that the mixture was made by triturating the first four in a mortar and adding the glycerin slowly.

—*J. B. Goodwin, M. D., in Medical World.*

DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Prof. Edmund Andrews gives the following in regard to this treatment in an interview published in the Chicago *Daily News:*

About three years ago a young physician in Chicago named Dr. J. L. Gray, who now has a sanitarium for the treatment of drunkenness and nervous diseases at La Porte, Ind., without any knowledge of what was being done at Dwight, began to treat drunkards by a combination of medicines, of which the principal ingredients were strychnia, atropine, and the double chloride of gold and sodium, combined with some soothing and strengthening constituents.

WHAT THE DWIGHT TREATMENT IS.

Afterward, hearing of the treatment being administered at Dwight, he went there and investigated it. He found from the symptoms manifested by patients that they were taking essentially the same treatment as his own, though he and the physician at Dwight

had held no communication with each other. I do not know that either claims to have originated the use of chloride of gold in the treatment of drunkenness. At any rate Dr. Gray found the patients at Dwight exhibiting symptoms which were unmistakable as indicating the use of atropine, strychnia and the gold.

The atropine causes the pupil of the eye to become dilated on the second or third day, with some dimness of vision and a little irregularity of the gait in walking. Some headache ensues, and the strychnia causes some twitching of the muscles. The chloride of gold causes in a week or two an irritating red eruption to break out all over the body. When Dr. Gray receives a patient he sets into his room a bottle containing a pint of good whisky, instructing the patient that he can take all he wishes. He immediately commences and gives him four hypodermic injections each day, each containing one-tenth of a grain of the chloride of gold and sodium and one-fortieth of a grain of nitrate of strychnia, and gives a mixture to be taken by the mouth, containing the same with some atropine.

The following is the exact prescription used by him, and I have no doubt it is similar to that prescribed at Dwight:

Take of—

Chloride of gold and sodium ...	12 gr.
Muriate of ammonia.....	6 gr.
Nitrate of strychnia	1 gr.

Atropine	¼ gr.
Comp. fluid extract of cinchona.	3 oz.
Fluid extract of coca	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Distilled water.....	1 oz.

Mix, and take a teaspoonful every two hours when awake.

He sees the patients four times a day, and rapidly increases the gold and strychnia until the symptoms show that they are getting all they will bear. The first day the patient drinks pretty heavily of the whisky in his room. The second day he begins to lose his desire for it. By the evening of the third day or the morning of the fourth, he is totally sick of it, and will not take any more. The treatment is carried on from three to six weeks.

Dr. Gray says he has treated some two hundred patients, but the difficulty of getting a correct history of many of them after they have left the institution makes it impossible to give exact statistics as to the permanency of cures. His impression is that about 70 per cent. are permanently cured. He has patients who had previously been to Dwight and relapsed several times. There are seven or eight relapsed graduates of Dwight now in the Washingtonian Home of this city for cure, and numerous others who have gone back to drink are scattered all over the country. Nevertheless, many remain permanently cured, and probably Dr. Gray's estimate of 70 per cent. is more nearly correct than the Dwight estimate of 95 per cent.

The value of the so-called chloride of gold treatment is this: It breaks off the patient from his desire for liquor. The powerful poisons given disturb the nerves profoundly, and, like a fit or an attack of some kinds of sickness, so change the condition of the nervous system that the desire for liquor is upset and completely abolished.

RELEASE FROM THE HABIT.

This breaks the tyranny of the habit, and enables the man to start on a career of total abstinence without feeling a distress from the absence of his stimulant. Many men, therefore, are able to resist future temptation and to permanently maintain their sobriety, but if they begin to tipple they will gradually overcome their repugnance and re-acquire the habit. Sufficient time has not elapsed to show what particular class of drinking men will be benefited by the treatment. In all probability the periodical drunkards, accustomed to going on sprees at intervals of considerable time, will be found most liable to fall back into their old habits.

WASHBURNE'S SALICYLICA.

A preparation bearing a close resemblance to Salicylica may be made by the following simple prescription:

Take of—

Salicylate of soda ..... 4 dr.

Make 24 powders. —*Druggists' Circular.*

FROSTILLA.

Take of—

Quince seeds	60 gr.
Hot water	21 oz.
Glycerin	6 oz.
Deodorized alcohol	5 oz.

Place the quince seeds in a bottle, pour the hot water on them and agitate occasionally until a mucilage is formed, then strain through muslin. To this add the glycerin and shake thoroughly. Dissolve the desired perfume in the alcohol and add the solution to the mucilage and agitate briskly until of a uniform consistency. —*Druggists' Circular.*

MAYER'S OINTMENT.

This formula is said to have become known through Joseph P. Mayer some forty years ago, although similar formulas long antedate that period. The formula is as follows:

Take of—

Olive oil	2½ lb.
White turpentine	½ lb.
Beeswax	4 oz.
Unsalted butter	4 oz.

Mix these together and heat nearly to boiling. Then add gradually red lead one pound, and stir constantly until the mixture becomes black or brown, when it is to be removed from the fire, and when somewhat cool add honey twelve ounces and powdered camphor eight ounces.

The addition of the red lead should be by small quantities at a time, the addition of the honey only after the entire conversion of all the bright red color to a brown and after it has cooled to some extent, and the camphor should be added when there is yet heat enough to dissolve, but not dissipate it. This salve or ointment has been highly commended as an application to cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc.

—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

DR. CHURCHILL'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

The "Churchill Prescriptions" are still being sent out "free." As this particular form of the "sands of life" kind of philanthropy will be new to some readers, we will copy literally, as a sample, one of the prescriptions, which is for "nervous debility," etc.

Pareira brava.....	¼ oz.
Hydrastis C.....	½ oz.
Peruvian bark calisaya.....	½ oz.
Bromide potassium.....	½ oz.
Carbonate lithia	1 dr.

The "mode of preparing" is given as follows:

"Put one-quarter ounce *Pareira brava* to one ounce of boiling water; let it stand for two hours: then add of finely powdered *Hydrastis C* one ounce; mix well and reduce to the consistency of syrup by evaporation. Put one ounce *Peruvian bark Calisaya* to two ounces of boiling water; let it boil five minutes; then filter and add one and one-half ounces *bromide potassium.* Wash two drachms in the salts of *carbonate*

lithia in proper vessels, and add all the ingredients together, and heat on a slow fire in a close covered vessel to 100 degrees specific gravity; remove it to a mortar, pulverize well, and triturate. Divide the whole mixture into fifteen powders."

The reader is warned in the customary fashion against "unprincipled druggists" who undertake to prepare the "prescriptions" as "best they can," and is invited to send to the advertiser for the "remedies."

The difference between these prescriptions and the "Blodgetti" and "Arabian sea-grass" operations is, that they direct nothing but medicines that really exist, but cannot be "compounded" according to the absurd directions which appear very learned to the average reader.

The only course left open to a conscientious pharmacist who is asked to prepare such a prescription, is to inform the customer of its exact nature, and to "back up" his statements by the *Circular*, in which he will find all such schemes explained as they arise. As people seem to take more kindly to what they see in print than to what is told them by a familiar acquaintance, this plan has been found to work well; the pharmacist sustaining his reputation for knowledge and ability. —*Druggists' Circular.*

HAMBURG BREAST TEA.

It is said that a preparation similar to this may be made by mixing

Marshmallow flowers	8 oz.
Liquorice root	3 oz.
Orris root	1 oz.
Coltsfoot	4 oz.
Mullein flowers	2 oz.
Anise seed	2 oz.

Mix.

EDISON'S POLYFORM.

In response to a query regarding this preparation, a correspondent writes that a very similar article can be made by the following formula:

Take of—

Chloroform	2 oz.
Chloral hydrate	2 oz.
Alcohol	1½ oz.
Gum camphor	1 oz.
Ether	1 oz.
Morphine sulphate	6 gr.
Oil of peppermint	2 dr.

Mix. —*Druggists' Circular.*

GADBERRY'S MIXTURE.

Gadberry's Mixture is used to a great extent in the Mississippi Valley to control malaria.

Take of—

Liquor tersulphate iron	3 fl. dr.
Liquor arseniate potash	90 minims.
Saltpetre	2 dr.
Sulph. quinine	2 dr.
Water enough to make	2 oz.

Mix. —*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

KALODONT.

The dentifrice known in Germany by this name is made by dissolving neutral soap in glycerin and rubbing with a suitable tooth powder, the proportions being adjusted to produce a soft mass. Carmine is used as a coloring, and the flavor may be given by adding sufficient of a mixture of

Oil of peppermint	25 parts.
Oil of lemon	6 parts.
Oil of orris root	1 part.
Oil of sage	1 part.

The preparation is usually put up in collapsible tubes. —*Druggists' Circular.*

MICAJAH'S MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

The exact composition of this secret remedy is, of course, not known, but a correspondent has given the formula below as one practically duplicating the article in question :

Mercury bichloride.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Zinc sulphate.....	5 gr.
Bismuth subnitrate	15 gr.
Acacia.....	5 gr.
Carbolic acid.....	3 gr.
Water	enough.

This formula, with the exception of the bismuth and acacia, the doctor says, has been used by the medical profession for a long time for onychia, etc.

—*Medical Summary.*

MOSELEY'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND HÆMOPTYSIS.

Take of—

Zinc sulphate	6 parts.
Alum	4 parts.
Water	480 to 600 parts.
Cochineal, sufficient to color.	

Mix.

MARSHALL'S PILLS.

Take of—

Compound extract colocynth	60 gr.
Mass mercury	60 gr.
Powd. aloes	60 gr.
Powd. soap	60 gr.
Powd. rhubarb	60 gr

Mix and make into 60 pills.

—*Pharm. Record.*

BRADYCROTINE.

A compound closely resembling it may be made by the following formula :

Caffeine (alkaloid)	5 gr.
Potassium bromide	20 gr.
Sodium bromide	20 gr.
Simple syrup	2 dr.
Alcohol	2 dr.
Port wine sufficient to make	2 oz.
Caramel sufficient to color.	

—*Druggists' Circular.*

CHILDS'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of—

Syr. squills	2 dr.
Wine ipecac	1 dr.
Tinct. camphor comp	1 dr.
Simple syrup	4 dr.
Water	3 oz.

Mix.

ATKINSON'S INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

Take of—

Carbonate magnesia	6 dr.
White sugar	2½ oz.
Oil anise	20 drops.
Comp. spirits ammonia	2½ dr.
Rectified spirits	2½ dr.
Tinct. opium	1 dr.
Syrup saffron	1 oz.
Caraway water enough to make	1 pint.

Mix.

Used as an antacid, anodyne and hypnotic.

—*Pharm. Record.*

LIGHTBURN'S LIQUID VETERINARY BLISTER.

Powdered cantharides	1 oz.
Oil of turpentine	8 fl. oz.
Water of ammonia	4 fl. oz.
Olive oil	2 fl. oz.
Oil of sassafras	1 fl. oz.

When dispensed, direct that the surface to be blistered be washed off with hot water and dried, and

that the liquid be rubbed in against the way the hair grows. When applying a blister, the animal's head should be tied so that it cannot get its mouth to the spot being blistered, and the pharmacist should caution his customers to that effect.

—*Druggists' Circular.*

BOERHAVER'S BITTERS.

Take of—

Alcohol, 90 per cent	140 parts.
Sugar	76 parts.
Aloes	10 parts.
Cinnamon	23 parts.
Galangal	23 parts.
Zedoary	23 parts.
Angelica	23 parts.
Cloves	23 parts.
Gentian	23 parts.
Quassia, cut	23 parts.
Water	200 parts.

Mix. —*Hager.*

HUMLEY'S COLIC CURE.

[FOR HORSES.]

Take of—

Laudanum	1 oz.
Essence of peppermint	1 oz.
Spirits of nitre	1 oz.
Ether	1 oz.
Bicarbonate of sodium	½ oz.
Whisky	4 oz.
Linseed oil	4 oz.

Mix.

Our contributor said that, among the very many remedies he had seen used, that made by the above formula had accomplished the most satisfactory results and in the shortest time. What has to be done must be done quickly in this ailment.

—*Druggists' Circular.*

WHEELOCK'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of—

Sulph. ether	3 dr.
Tinct. hyoscyamus	1 oz.
Syr. wild cherry	1 oz.
Syr. tolu	1 oz.
Water to make	4 oz.

Mix. —*Pharm. Era.*

ROGERS'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS.

Take of—

Asafœtida	10 gr.
Ext. valerian	10 gr.
Galbanum	10 gr.
Castoreum	10 gr.

Mix. Make ten pills.

Dose:—Three or four pills a day.

—*Country Doctor.*

LYDIA PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

It is said that this preparation closely resembles an infusion or decoction of gnaphalium polycephalum, a plant known in common with several others as "life everlasting." —*Druggists' Circular.*

BRONCHILLINE.

Bronchilline is said to contain in each fluid ounce the following therapeutic agents:

Mullein	4 gr.
Horehound	4 gr.
Senega	4 gr.
Ipecac	4 gr.
Sanguinaria	4 gr.
White pine	4 gr.
Wild cherry	16 gr.
Pine tar	8 gr.
Chloroform	4 min.

To prepare a syrup having this composition proceed as follows:

Take of—

Mullein	64 gr.
Horehound	64 gr.
Senega	64 gr.
Ipecac	64 gr.
Sanguinaria	64 gr.
White pine	64 gr.
Wild cherry	256 gr.
Chloroform	64 min.
Pine tar	q. s.
Sugar	14 oz. av.
Alcohol	q. s.
Water	q. s.

Make a tar water, following the method of the U. S. P. for syrup of tar. Take the mixed drugs in about No. 40 powder, and, having mixed eight volumes of the tar water with three volumes of alcohol, proceed to moisten the drugs with this menstruum.

After allowing to stand twenty-four hours to swell, pack them in a percolator, and percolate with the menstruum until eight ounces of percolate have been obtained. In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of a gentle heat, and when cold add the chloroform and enough tar water to make one pint. —*New Idea.*

KLINE'S PAINLESS CANCER PLASTER.

Take of—

White wax	1 oz.
Fir balsam	2 oz.
Chromic acid	1 oz.

Melt the wax and balsam together, and add the acid slowly, stirring while cooling. Remove the cuticle by blistering, if necessary, and apply the plaster spread upon thin muslin. When a sufficient depth of tissue has been destroyed, slough out with poultices, if necessary.

DAVISSON'S CANCER REMEDY.

For many years a man named Davisson resided near Lake Zurich, in Lake county, Illinois, who treated cancers with a plaster of which the following is believed to be a correct receipt. It was given to the writer by Dr. Joseph House, of Marengo, Ill., he claiming to have received it in return for some professional favor.

Take of—

Rochelle salts	1 oz.
Sulphur	1 oz.

Sulph. zinc ..... 1 oz.
Arsenious acid..... 1 oz.

Beat well the yolk of eight eggs. Mix with the above ingredients to a thick batter, put in an earthen dish and bake well in an oven.

To color, use a little sulphate of copper, taking less sulphate of zinc.

To use: Mix with the yolk of an egg to a paste, spread to the thickness of a wafer and apply to the sore, then spread another larger plaster with the yolk alone: put this over the first, binding it on tightly. It should produce inflammation and swelling, on the subsidence of which take off the plaster, and if a line of separation has not formed apply another, and so on until it does form, then dress with some healing ointment. If the cuticle is not off, remove by a blister.

PAINLESS CANCER REMEDY.

Take of—

Monsel's solution,
Liquor ammonia, of each equal parts.

Mix together. Let stand an hour, pour off the supernatant liquid and place the pasty residue on a filter. Let stand until it obtains the consistence of an ointment, then triturate in a mortar, with half the quantity of lard, and when united add of arsenious acid ten grains to the ounce.

Spread thickly on pieces of cloth and apply every day until the growth is killed. Remove the skin by blistering, if necessary.

A SUCCESSFUL ESCHAROTIC FOR CANCER, LUPUS, AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS.

Mrs. G., aged about forty, applied to me to treat a tumor on the left side of her nose and about three-eighths of an inch from the inner canthus of the left eye. I found, on examination, that it was lupus exedens. I had no faith in any of the remedies, so called, in the books, nor did I have any faith in the knife. But I had purchased a cancer recipe in which I had faith, for I had known it to be successful in taking out many cancers, and that it took out roots as far as lymphatics contained cancer cells.

So far as I have learned, none of the malignant tumors that had been taken out by this recipe had ever returned. The lupus on Mrs. G.'s nose was about three-quarters of an inch long and five-eighths of an inch wide, being rounded at each end.

Without more of this, I will give treatment:

Take of—

Sanguinaria pulv .....1 part.
Galangal pulv.....3 parts.
Chloride of zinc, sufficient quantity.

Mix.

I first mixed the powders, then worked in gradually enough chloride of zinc to make a thick paste, or plaster, consistent enough to form with my fingers, about ⅛ in. thick and large enough to cover the whole tumor and about ⅛ in. of healthy skin around the tumor. This I applied one morning, after putting isinglass plaster over the inner canthus of the

eye to prevent the possibility of any of the escharotic getting into the eye, and also to prevent tears getting on the plaster. Over this I applied strips of plaster, and a soft compress and bandage. I left two doses of morphine sulphate, 1-6 gr. each, to be taken in case pain was severe. The next morning I called to see Mrs. G., and made another plaster and applied it in the same way. On the third morning I called again and found that her face was considerably swelled, though she had suffered but little pain and had taken but two doses of morphine, but as it was my first experience, I did not make a third application that day, but called again on the fourth day and made a third application. On the fifth morning I called again, and from the blackened and shriveled appearance of the tumor I was satisfied it was killed, so I gave Mrs. G. basilicon ointment and directed her to dress the tumor once a day with this, and that in any cracks or fissures that occurred she should put olive oil with a feather, this treatment to be continued until the tumor came out. I directed her to let it come out without using any traction, and that it would come out in about five days, and to continue dressing with the basilicon ointment until the aperture was skinned over. I heard no more of the case for some two months, when, one day, Mrs. G. came to me with scarcely a scar where the tumor had been. So far as I can learn the regular profession know nothing of this recipe. What part the galangal plays I don't know, but the two powders with zinc chloride make a plaster without the assistance of any liquid.

I have not had any other opportunity of trying it, but have no hesitancy in recommending it to the medical profession, especially as I was, in the purchase of it, placed under no restrictions to keep it a secret. The plaster must be made fresh each morning, or twenty-four hours, as, if kept ready mixed it gets too hard to adapt to the part.

I would advise, before commencing the treatment that the *primæ viæ* be cleared out with some mild purgative, and that the diet be nutritious, but not coarse, during the three or four days' use of the escharotic, so that the bowels may not be overloaded in consequence of any anodyne given to relieve pain. I did not use exceeding two-thirds of a grain of morphine in the case described, but some might require more, and a purge after use of the plaster.

—*F. H. Lutterloh, M.D., in Medical World.*

THE COST OF NOSTRUMS.

The *Indiana Pharmacist*, in an article advising druggists to prepare their own stock medicines, instead of selling nostrums, gives the following figures estimating the cost of preparations, identical with or superior to the secret articles.

"Why should you pay $1.90 a dozen for Bull's Cough Syrup, when you can put up a better article containing no opium, giving three times the quantity for the same money, at a cost of but 46 cents a dozen?"

Here is a formula for a most excellent cough syrup:

Take of—

Fl. ext. ipecac.....	2 oz.	38 cents.
Chloroform	½ oz.	2 cents.
Tinct. white pine	8 oz.	14 cents.
Water	28 oz.	
Sugar	56 oz.	25 cents.
Magnesia carb.....	2 oz.	3 cents.
Tinct. gelsemium....	1 oz.	2 cents.
Total cost		84 cents.

This makes five pints of finished product, which, put up in three-ounce ball-neck panels, holding 2¼ ounces, would make 3⅙ dozen bottles. The cost of the bottles would be 50 cents, and the labels, wrappers, etc., would cost not more than 10 cents, making a total cost of $1.44 for three and one-sixth dozen syrup, or about 46 cents a dozen, as against $1.90 a dozen for Bull's.

Take the subject of bitters. None of the patents can be bought for less than $7.00 a dozen, and from that up to $8.50. They retail for $1.00, where "cutting" is not known. Take the following formula:

Take of—

Cinchona bark, red....	8 oz.	30 cents.
Gentian root	8 oz.	5 cents.
Columbo root	8 oz.	10 cents.
Juniper berries	8 oz.	3 cents.
Glycerine	8 oz.	9 cents.
Alcohol.....	1 part.	55 cents.
Water	3 parts.	

To make one gallon of finished product.

Have the drugs ground to coarse powder, pack in a percolator, pour on menstruum until the top of the drug is evenly covered. When the percolate begins to drop, insert a cork in the percolator, cover the top, and allow the contents to macerate 48 hours. Then proceed to obtain 7½ pints of percolate, to which add the glycerine. Flavor with oil of wintergreen.

This makes eight pints of finished product, which, put up in pint bottles, sells for $1.00 a bottle. The bottles cost 28 cents, and the labels and wrappers not to exceed 10 cents, making a total cost of $1.50 for eight bottles, or $2.25 for a dozen, as against $7.00 to $8.00 for the regular nostrum.

For a blood purifier that will "do the work every time:"

Take of—

Fl. ext. sarsaparilla ..	8 oz.	50 cents.
Fl. ext. stillingia	8 oz.	25 cents.
Fl. ext. yellow dock..	8 oz.	25 cents.
Podophyllin.....	24 gr.	3 cents.
Aqua	2 pt.	
Elix. simplex.....	2 pt.	23 cents.
Alcohol	2 pt.	55 cents.
Iodide potash	1 oz.	18 cents.

Mix and filter. Put up in paneled 14-ounce bottles. This will give 9 bottles to the gallon. The bottles will cost 26 cents, labels and wrappers 10 cents, making a total cost of $2.35 for 9 bottles, or $3.13 a dozen, as against $7.00 to $8.50 a dozen for the much-vaunted nostrums that are generally only a solution of epsom salts, colored and flavored.

For a kidney cure, one that invariably brings back the customer, recommends itself and makes business brisk:

Take of—

Fl. ext. buchu	8 oz.	35 cents.
Fl. ext. pareira brava.	4 oz.	20 cents.
Fl. ext. stone-root ...	4 oz.	20 cents.
Acetate potass	4 oz.	15 cents.
Holland gin, best....	8 oz.	20 cents.
Simple elixir, to make.	1 gal.	72 cents.

Mix. Filter and put up in bottles holding eight ounces, plain or paneled, as best suits. The bottles will cost 44 cents, and the labels and wrappers 10 cents, making a total cost of $2.36 for 16 bottles, or $1.77 a dozen. This can be sold for 50 cents a bottle, and will afford a much better per cent. and larger profit than Warner's nostrums, and do the patient some good.

For a liniment for general purposes, that will relieve pain and soreness, giving much better satisfaction than St. Jacob's Oil:

Take of—

Soap liniment	5 pt.	$1.10
Aqua ammonia	2 pt.	.12
Tinct. opium	1 pt.	.60

Mix.

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